



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 163

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1914.

[Price, 5 annas.]

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 171.—Mr. Sydney Egan, I.C.S., entitled privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year and six months from or after the 25th April 1914, under articles 232, 260 and 268 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 172.—Mr. Norman Edward Mayall, I.C.S., entitled privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for six months and twenty days from or after the 25th April 1914, under articles 232, 260 and 268 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1914.

No. 173.—The Government Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Ben Sahakar P. Somanathan, Chettiar Arayal to be a permanent doctor to the Lanchester Hospital, Coimbatore, vice Raja K. C. Manoharan, Raja Arayal resigned.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1914.

No. 174.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Rajappa Robert Williams, M.B. & B.S., M.D. (Eng.), L.R.S.P. (India), to be Civil Surgeon, Kanyakumari, sub. per sec. (File G.O. No. 245, Public, dated the 23rd March 1914).

(This order's notification No. 1 (7) published on page 400 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 14th March 1914, appointing Civil Assistant Surgeon Williams to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kanyakumari).

No. 117.—*Civil Assistant Surgeon* *Charles Theodore Saldaña*, M.B., to act as *Civil Surgeon*, Cochin, as a temporary measure and until further orders.

No. 118.—*Mr. Pradyumn Chandra Dutt*, I.C.S., is appointed to act as *Collector and District Magistrate*, South Arcot, during the absence of *Mr. S. R. Narayanaswami*, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

W. O. HOSSEY,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1914.

No. 119.—The following appointments are ordered with effect from the 1st February 1914:—

- (1) *M. K. Jay. Thevar* *Sekadhar Chelamur Venkata Kumbharan* *Sankar Aravind* to be *District and Sessions Judge*, Third Grade.
- (2) *M. R. R. Chelamure Krishnan Rao* *Sekizhram Rao* *Aravind* to be *District and Sessions Judge*, Fourth Grade.

A. G. CARDEW,
Chief Secretary.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No. 120.—*Mr. Purusottam Joranan Nalun*, I.C.S., is posted to the *Nasirabad* division of the *Karnool* district.

POSTING AND TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No. 121.—*Mr. Sanku Venkata Rameswari*, I.C.S., is posted to the *Satter* division of the *Bamund* district.

No. 122.—*Mr. John Ratham Krishnamo*, I.C.S., is transferred to the *Kumbharan* division of the *Tanjore* district.

No. 123.—*Mr. Charles Gossaway Austin*, I.C.S., is transferred to the *Baner* division of the *Salem* district.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 124.—*Captain Charles Augusta William Fyter*, leave out of India for seven months from 17th March 1914, or date of departure.

W. O. HOSSEY,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1914.

1st EASTERN, MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MARRATTA RAILWAY SYSTEM.

No. 125.—*Lieutenant-Colonel Robert George Blackford*, leave out of India for one year from 4th April 1914 or date of departure.

EAST COAST VOLUNTEERS SYSTEM.

No. 126.—*Lieutenant Charles Alexander Henderson*, leave out of India on medical certificate for two months, from 10th March 1914 or date of departure.

TRAIN-FEE.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS SYSTEM.

No. 127.—*Captain Henry William McCusker* *Hopewell*, supernumerary *Sib*, is transferred to the active establishment of his rank, viz. *Captain G. W. Oakes* *Donwood*. Dated 20th January 1914.

A. G. CARDEW,
Chief Secretary.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Port St. George, March 31, 1914.

No. 141.—Under section 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1875, the license granted under the said sections to the undersigned, ministers in the diocese mentioned against their names are hereby revoked:—

The Rev. Canon Leonard Larnes of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the Kalbar District—25th July 1913.

Donald Alexander Goss of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the Calcutta District—25th June 1913.

No. 142.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1875, the Governor in Council rescinds the issue of a license to Yarnell Howard of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Kairatol in the district of Sullora, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the diocese under the administration of the Government of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 3, 1913.

No. 687.—Under the explanation to section 48 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Thursday the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday the 19th April) and Christmas Day (Friday the 25th December), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1914:—

Sunday, April 13th, 1914	..	..	..	Easter.
Monday, April 14th	..	..	..	Easter and Tamil New Year's Day.
Monday, June 1st	..	..	..	Whit Sunday.
June 8	..	..	..	Raja Raghunath's Birthday.
Wednesday, August 14th	..	..	..	Avinav Aritham.
Monday, August 26th	..	..	..	Vinayaka Chaturthi and Ram- sami.
Monday, September 16th	..	..	..	Siva Jayanti.
Sunday, September 22nd	..	..	..	Mahabharat Jayanti.
Monday, September 23rd	..	..	..	Ayudha Puja.
Monday, October 14th	..	..	..	Dusseerah.
Saturday, December 25th	..	..	..	Christmas.
Monday, December 29th	..	..	..	Christmas.
Wednesday, December 30th	..	..	..	Christmas.
Thursday, December 31st	..	..	..	Christmas.

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due season.

3. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the districts with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Revenue Treasury and Office of the Commissioner of Paper-Currency, (3) the General Stamp office,—to be open from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.—will be closed:—

Thursday, December 25th, 1914.

Monday, December 29th, 1914.

W. G. BOHNE,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, April 3, 1914.

No. 320.—The following notifications of the Government of India are reprinted:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

India, the 20th March 1914.

No. 2742-E.—The following grade increases and promotions of officers in the Indian Finance Department are notified:—

With effect from the 22nd December 1913.

Mr. C. H. A. Crofton to be sub.-secy. to, in Class I of the General List.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated, the 12th Novr 1914.

No. 1008-P.—Mr. H. V. Cook, C.E., B.A., a Resident of the second class, on return from leave, is posted as Resident in Kachhat, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Dated, the 12th March 1914.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Malabar Pilester Style.

No. 101.—Lieutenant William John Campbell to be Captain, vice W. E. Wilson, promoted.
Dated the 1st February 1914.
Second Lieutenant Arthur George Wynnham to be Lieutenant, vice W. J. Campbell, promoted.
Dated the 1st February 1914.

The 20th March 1914.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Infantry Regt.

No. 101—Lieutenant Pauline to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1914.

A. G. GARDNER,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1914.

No. 101.—Under section 3, sub-section (2), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the enclosed notification, the draft of which was published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 5th January 1914, declaring the ancient well at Tattirethali, Madagall taluk, Bellary District, to be a protected monument.—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient well at Tattirethali, Madagall taluk, Bellary District, described in the enclosed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act:—

Description of land, with its Survey or parcel number, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Enclosure.	Extent.
Survey No. 45, parcel 10.	The land of Sri Sargodha Rural temple.	Field, survey No. 115, part, survey No. 147, and part, survey No. 45.	about 4.51

W. D. MORRIS,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 101.—Captain John Philip Cowan, I M S., Acting Superintendent, Coated Jai, Coimbatore, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 15th April 1914 under article 269 of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. G. GARDNER,
Chief Secretary.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

No. 273.—The privilege leave granted to M.R.Sy. Pannal Arjaveval Madhijar Arangal, Temporary Subordinate Judge, in notification No. 218, published at page 528 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1914, is extended by three weeks.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1914.

No. 274.—Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Temporary Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Sahib district, is set as Superintendent of Police, Kurnal district, from or after the 15th April 1914.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1914.

No. 275.—M R Sy. G. Rajagopal Rao Arangal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Third Grade (re promotion), is confirmed as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, with effect from the 6th March 1914.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1914.

No. 276.—The following preliminary Deputy Superintendents of Police are confirmed as Deputy Superintendents, Fourth Grade:—

- Muzil Mohammed Ali Sahib Sahadan.
- M R Sy. Chatter Karanahara Nayak Arangal.
- M.R.Sy. Preppanahada Devanga Madhijar Arangal.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1914.

In line 2 of "Form A—certified syllabus" and in line 4 of "Form B—unannounced syllabus" appearing on page 444 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1914:—
For the words "No. 264" and "No. 265"

In line 5 of Notification No. 258 published on page 445 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 24th March 1914:—

For the words "Notification No. 1" and "Notification No. 207"

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No. 277.—Under section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the English language:—
Mr. Hugh James Burdwell, Sessions Judge of Tanjavur.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1914.

M R Sy. Kalyadi Trakanna Nayudu Gera, First-class Magistrate in the District of Kolar.

W. G. HOSSEY,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1914.

Mr. Archibald John King, First-class Magistrate in the District of Coimbatore.

A. G. CALDWELL,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1914.

No. 278.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R. Sy. Sriranga Ramaswami Krishnaswami, Preliminary Sub-Magistrate, Coimbatore, in the District of the Nilgiris, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 51 he is invested with all the powers specified in the Fourth schedule at present which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 502.

Fort St. George, April 23, 1914.

No. 279.—The Gazette in General is pleased to re-appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the same as the conditions specified in Notification No. 418, dated the 26th October 1913, published at pages 1691 and 1692 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 19th June 1913, as amended by Notification No. 485, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 545 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 10th June 1913:—

- M R Sy. Pathadeswara Murugeswara Madhijar Arangal—Coimbatore, in the District of Coimbatore.
- M.R.Sy. Kattani Rajagopal Nayudu Gera—Tanjore, in the District of North Arcot.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, April 5, 1914.

No. 181.—Under section 4 of the Indian Property Labour Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Robert Copland of the Transvaal Estate in the Wynand, to whom the execution of labour contracts.

W. O. MOORE,
Act. Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, April 7, 1914.

No. 182.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INSURANCE.

Draft, the 11th March 1914.

No. 1499-110.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish herewith the accounts, balance sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents deposited with him by Life Assurance Companies under the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Act and nothing is published not later than the 30th of April 1913, together with a note by the Actuary to the Government of India thereon.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY THE ACTUARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In the first portion of this publication will be found the Accounts and Valuation particulars relating to 50 Companies which are subject to all the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. It is likely that the number will have to be added to herewith by the inclusion of certain other Indian Companies transacting Life Assurance in excess of the limits prescribed in Section 2 of Act V of 1912 for Foreign Insurance Societies, to which class they at present come. In doing so, in this connection it should be understood that the Life Assurance Companies Act applies to any Indian Company issuing any Life Assurance policy under which the sum assured is not fixed, but may in certain cases, as specified, exceed Rs. 100.

The following Companies and Fraction Funds have been granted complete exemption from compliance with the Act, and the publication contains no particulars relating to them:

- (a) Companies no longer issuing policies in India:—
- (1) The English and Scottish Life Assurance Association,
- (2) The London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association,
- (3) The Scottish Marine Insurance Association,
- (4) The Star Assurance Society, and
- (5) The Madras Equitable Assurance Society.

No. 2 is governed by a separate Act passed by the Madras Legislature and has not issued any policies since 1912.

- (b) Fraction Funds connected with Government Services:—

- (1) Postal Insurance Fund.
- (2) Bengal Civil Fund.
- (3) Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund.
- (4) Bengal and Frontier Dependent Service Family Pension Fund.
- (5) General Family Pension Fund.
- (6) Hindu Family Annuity Fund.
- (7) Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund.
- (8) Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund.
- (9) Indian Civil Service Annuity Fund.
- (10) Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund.
- (11) Queen's Military Widows' Fund.
- (12) Madras Civil Fund.
- (13) Madras Military Assistant Surgeons' Fund.

In the last portion of this publication will be found the Accounts and Valuation particulars relating to 25 Companies, of which 18 are constituted in Britain, 3 in Canada, 1 in Australia, 1 in United States of America and 2 in Hongkong, and which are partially exempt from the Indian Act as the ground that they carry on business in the United Kingdom and comply with the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1908. The names of these Companies and the classes of business transacted by them are shown in the list on the following page.

The principal object of the exemption allowed to these 25 Companies is that they are freed from the necessity of making a deposit with the Comptroller-General and may submit their accounts in the form required by the British Assurance Companies Act of 1908. This Act is slightly different from the Indian Act and requires separate Revenue Accounts for each of certain classes of business other than Life Assurance, such as Fire, Accident, Employers' Liability, Sinking Fund or Capital Redemption, etc. Very few policies of these classes of business are issued in India and the Revenue Accounts relating to them, as published by these non-Indian Companies, have been omitted from this publication except in cases in which there are not more than 5 such accounts in addition to the Revenue Accounts of the ordinary Life Assurance and Annuity business. In every case where these additional accounts have been omitted they are marked as such & accordingly, notice of the Valuation Memoranda furnished by these Companies have been omitted, where they do not relate to Indian business. Although the particulars are thus reduced by nearly two-thirds, yet nothing of importance has been omitted which affects given details relating to Indian policies or shows the position of a Company as a whole.

British, Colonial and Foreign Companies doing business both in the United Kingdom and in India partially exempted from the Act, and the classes of business, in addition to Life Assurance, transacted by them:—

Name.										Place of birth.										Ranking of Original assignment.		Figs.		Months.		Mileage.		Employee's Liability.		Amount.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
1	Alonso	London

¹⁴ Not interpreted in the Reckitt-Tyson and Shalizi.

In the following list the names of the existing Indian Life Assurance Companies have been arranged according to the date of establishment under the Province in which they were established.

[illegible]

Profits in accounts, etc., of Indian Companies.—On examining the accounts of Indian Companies it will be found that many of the said Indian Companies which General Insurance does not insure have been obliged to close separate accounts for their Life Assurance business as required by the Act, also that many of the Companies insuring Floating Policy business have agreed to ensure that the difference between income and outgo is accurately profit which may be distributed to shareholders. The latter accounts come partly from the suggestion that all such accounts be distributed to shareholders for the period to which the guarantee paid relates, as in the case of Fire Insurance a premium, and partly from a desire to reduce that where any loss is guaranteed in death or on surrender it becomes necessary to add a reserve on actuarial principles to enable the Company to meet the guaranteed payment in future years when the first assured income falls. Consequently, in the case of Life Assurance Companies, the payment of dividends, except out of profits ascertained by Actuarial Valuation, is a violation of Section 4 of the Act which prohibits the Life Assurance Fund being applied for purposes other than Life Assurance. It is, therefore, contrary to the Indian Companies Act which lays down that no dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company. Owing to these and other reasons it will be found that very few of the Indian Companies have submitted in the prescribed manner, their first returns and in effect the passing of a Bill, but the guidance to help them to rectify these errors. Companies are only being required to rectify their accounts in the current form in order of the more important cases of failure to prepare them correctly and when it seemed likely that unless this was insisted on the form of the following year's accounts would show little improvement. It was desired to avoid any action being taken which might cause or increase these Companies to seriously wish regard to their accounts, as it may lead to considerable loss and trouble in relation after back to the period of a correct submission of all the particulars required by the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

The following explanations and suggestions will, I hope, prove useful in connection with the proper keeping of the accounts of the Indian Companies. In the Account should be entered the gross income of the Company by way of income and outgo during the year, whether such transactions have been completed by the actual receipt or payment of cash, or are outstanding at the end of the year.

On the Income (or left-hand) side of these accounts should appear the premiums falling due in the year for each different class of insurance; also interest, entrance fees, fines and other sums due to the Company during the year, whether received or not. Many Companies fail to show the premiums income as required by rules 5, 6 and 16, but in this connection it must be remembered that these rules were not passed until after most of the accounts now published had been drawn up; the intention is seldom seriously shown in any return as a deduction from the gross amount of interest as required by the form of Revenue Account in the Act.

No within-aid from, or deposits in Bank, or in Investments called or made, should be entered in the Revenue Account, but only the gains or loss made on their realization, which should appear as income, if gain, and as outgo if loss.

On the Outgo (or right-hand) side should appear all charges incurred during the year (whether paid or outstanding). And debts, losses or Agents' balances should be shown as outgo.

Many Companies have failed to enter their share in the second account. The item in the form of Revenue Account is—(Share in any profits and outgoings). This should include all shares which have been awarded to the Company or in any way known by the Company to have arisen also in connection, after deduction of the share which have been awarded as outgo in previous Revenue Accounts. The item may then include claims intended to be paid in future years. Any sum of the share form is not to be taken as the basis for each return. Under "Claims admitted or intended but not paid" on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet should be entered the amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year of the before-mentioned amount of (Claims under policies paid and outstanding).

No item should be included in the Profit at the end of the year which was not included in the Profit at the beginning of the year unless it is shown as an item of income of the year. Similarly, no deduction should be made in any of the Profit in any year unless appearing as an item of expenditure in the Revenue Account for that year.

The amount of each different Fund at the beginning of the year should be the amount which was shown in the Balance Sheet for the previous year. If the balance of any amount shown in the previous Balance Sheet has been incurred, the correct balance should be brought forward in the next year's account and an explanation of the difference given in a footnote to the account.

When any class of business other than Life Assurance, has resulted in a loss which is represented by the balance in the Revenue Account applicable in that class of business, that balance should be described both in the Revenue Account and in the Profit and Loss Account as the loss resulting from the class of business in question and should not be referred to simply either as "Expense" or as "Debit Balance."

Where any portion of the account of preliminary expenses, or cost of extension of business, has not been shown as a charge in the Revenue Account, but shown as an Asset in the Balance Sheet, the amount should also be shown in the Revenue Account either in an item column, or as a footnote to that account, with an explanation to the effect that the amount has not yet been treated in the accounts as expenditure and that in the meantime it appears in the Balance Sheet as an Asset.

On the Liabilities (or left-hand) side of the Balance Sheet there should be brought from the Revenue Account the amount of the Profit at the end of the year previously should also be shown of any debt or liability incurred by or on behalf of the Company which may be outstanding at the end of the year, such as Legal Expenses incurred but not paid, sums borrowed by the Company, Commissions but not paid, should be stated accurately for each item of interest, and not simply entered as was done and called Outstanding Liabilities.

On the Assets (or right-hand) side should be shown the Investments together with the other Assets of the Company. Against such other Assets will be, for instance—Bonds and Ag. my balance, Outstanding Dividends, Contingent Interest, Interest earned but not payable, and, before paid out to Bank and in course of collection. Portions of these items shown in the Income Sheet will be received during the next financial year, but such amounts should not again be included amongst the Payments, Interest or Cash in the Income Account, as they have already been included in the Income Sheet in that year's Income Account as "Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year" except short in that year's Income Account as "Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year" sum of these outstanding items which have been taken credit but as no Asset may ever be paid at all. The amount of these not realized will have to be written off through the Reserve Account and the Funds will be decreased accordingly.

The Profit and Loss Account only applied when business other than Life Insurance is transacted. Profits (or losses) which do not belong to any specific Fund and any profit (or loss) on the realization of Investments representing paid-up Capital should be entered in this account.

Life Insurance premiums should not be entered in this account. The Companies doing this seem to consider that Thriving Society Insurance is a Life Insurance—indeed, however, it is only the sum when the Sum Assured is payable on Marriage, at Death or on the happening of some contingency not dependent on human Life.

The only sum which it is permissible to enter as interest in this account is the interest on loans and dividends produced by the investments representing the paid-up Capital.

If the balance of this account shows a loss this should be clearly stated both in the Account itself and in the Balance Sheet.

The Assets of Association of some Companies provide for the Life Insurance Fund being credited with interest at a fixed rate, and debited with expenditure at another fixed rate. In such circumstances, it may be found desirable to ask the sanction of Government for the amounts being drawn up in a different manner from that prescribed by the Act or as to show in the Policyholder's Account the actual amount of interest earned and the expenditure on the policyholder's Account. The actual amount of interest earned would be shown separately and the expenditure on expenditure, while the actual amount of expenditure of management would be shown separately and the expenditure on interest as income.

From a study of the proceedings of Companies' annual meetings and of the accounts and other particulars submitted to Government, I am of opinion that it would be desirable if the following matters were prescribed for by such company either in its Articles of Association or by rules to be published in its Prospectus—

- (a) As to the rights (if any) of policyholders (1) to vote at a general meeting (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an Auditor;
- (b) As to the clause of security in which the Funds may be invested;
- (c) As to the method of apportioning the income and expenditure between each different class of business which the Company may transact;
- (d) As to the method of distributing the profits made by the Company amongst policyholders and shareholders;
- (e) As to the procedure to be adopted in making new rules or in altering or repealing existing rules, and providing that no such amendment or repeal shall detrimentally affect the terms of contracts then existing;
- (f) That the amount to be covered under a policy effected either by or on behalf of any person other than the Life assured shall not be ascertainable for the purpose of covering the expense of loss which such person has a free life annuity (thereby will incur in the event of the death of the Life assured); also that such a policy shall not be issued unless constant to be being effected has previously been obtained by the Company in writing from the Life assured, or from his legal guardian if the Life assured be not of age, and unless the person or persons by whom or on whose behalf it is effected be named therein as the person or persons by whom or on whose behalf it is effected.

I also consider it would be desirable if, after the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof were sent to every member and policyholder entitled to vote at the general meeting, so that at least seven days intervene between the day on which they are sent and the last day on which notice of any resolution is to be brought before the general meeting will be received, and if during the period from the date when the accounts are sent to members until the time of their adoption is passed must up, they were deposited in the Head Office and copies thereof at the principal Branch or Agency office in each of the provinces in which the Company transacts business, for the inspection of any member or policyholder of the Company.

After the accounts have been passed, they, together with a copy of each resolution adopted at the meeting, should immediately be sent to the Government of India. Although the Act allows six months after the close of each financial year for the submission of accounts to Government, it is intended that this provision should be amended so as to require the accounts to be submitted as soon as after the close last year as the interval to be adopted even although the accounts may have been ready three or four months before the close of that period.

H. G. W. HAMMOND, F.F.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

De. Profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1912.			Cr		
No.	Particulars.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Particulars.	Rs. a. p.
10	Dividends ..	81,781 14 8	17	By Balance carried over from 1911 ..	51,801 2 9
11	Dividend reserve ..	35,100 10 0	18	By Marriage Branch ..	17,870 0 0
12	Depreciation (Depositories) ..	10 12 0	19	By Unpaid interest on the and marriage mortgage 1912 ..	104 10 0
13	Depreciation on Estate Assets ..	1,000 0 0	20	By Total interest on 1912 ..	104 10 0
14	Depreciation on Life Branch ..	279 10 0	21	By Quoted prices material 25% branch ..	25,870 0 0
15	By Marriage Branch ..	207 10 0	22	By Do. do Marriage Branch ..	10,441 0 0
16	Foreign interest ..	1,215 0 0	23	By 20 per cent. of the quoted prices ..	
17	By Foreign Branch (20 per cent.) ..	56,100 0 0	24	By 10 per cent. of the quoted prices ..	
18	By Do. do ..	5,510 10 11	25	By Total and less amount of 1911 ..	107 10 0
19	By Do. do ..		26	By Balance of 1911 carried over from 1910 ..	
20	By Do. do ..		27	By Balance reserve (Balance carried over from 1910) ..	5,400 0 0
21	By Do. do ..		28	By 10% of the balance reserve ..	5,400 0 0
22	By Do. do ..		29	By 20 per cent. of the 10% of the balance reserve ..	
23	By Do. do ..		30	By 10% of the balance reserve ..	
24	By Do. do ..		31	By Do. do ..	
25	By Do. do ..		32	By Do. do ..	
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244	By Do. do ..		251	By Do. do ..	
245	By Do. do ..		252	By Do. do ..	
246	By Do. do ..		253	By Do. do ..	
247	By Do. do ..		254	By Do. do ..	
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249	By Do. do				

General Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1913

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital and Reserves—									
Reserves—									
Quarantine Fund ..	10,000	0	0						
General Fund ..	1,475,000	1	39						
				1,485,000	1	39			
Total Funds at the end of the year, after the "income and expenditure account" is closed									
Debits and Credits—									
Assets—									
Investment—									
Government Securities ..	5,000	0	0						
Local Loans ..	1,000	0	0						
Real Estate ..	1,000	0	0						
Other Assets ..	1,000	0	0						
Liabilities—									
Capital ..	1,000	0	0						
Reserves ..	1,000	0	0						
Other Liabilities ..	1,000	0	0						
Total ..	1,000	0	0						

Memorandum, 31st December 1913.

J. L. HARRISON,

J. L. HARRISON,

J. L. HARRISON,

J. L. HARRISON,

I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the General Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1913, as audited and certified by me, the Auditor-General, on the 31st day of December 1913. I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the General Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1913, as audited and certified by me, the Auditor-General, on the 31st day of December 1913.

Verified and found correct

G. L. HARRISON,

G. L. HARRISON,

Comparative statement showing the particulars of the balance sheet, assets, liabilities and reserves at 31st December 1913

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Assets—											
Investment—											
Government Securities ..	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Local Loans ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Real Estate ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other Assets ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Liabilities—											
Capital ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Reserves ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other Liabilities ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

* 1903 to 1909, 1911 to 1912 and 1913 are same

M. L. C. P. Public Office,
31st December 1913.J. L. HARRISON,
Auditor-General.

THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LTD'S ANTIMONY COMPANY, LIMITED

Haseb Chirou—Yinagawa

Published online

Debra L. Lipp

V. Subbarao Pantulu, Esq.
Naliniakota, Mysore, Esq.
Mannabasa Chatterjee, Esq.

N. Hattorioka, Kazuo, Esq.
M. Goryunovskaya, Cheri, Esq.
Eva Chama Daria, Esq.; Secretary (12-1366)

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Thomas A. Palmer, Esq., A.A.A.A., Certified Accountant.

Conclusions

The Bank of Madras.
The Indian Bank (Limited), Madras.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 2012

[illegible]

Verified with the books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

THOMAS J. PARRISH, A.B., LL.D.,
Dean

Balance sheet as at 31st January 1912

Receipts.	Amount.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES.	Rs. L. S.	Rs. L. S.	Provision for losses.	Rs. L. S.	Rs. L. S.
Share Fund for road building in respect of outstanding shares ..	..	10,000 0 0	Provision for losses—		
Outstanding shares in respect of shares that have not been ..	..	1,10,000 0 0	House property interest ..	5,100 0 0	
Current Accounts—			Less depreciation at 12 per cent. ..	212 2 2	
1,000 shares at Rs. 500 each ..	1,00,000 0 0		Land property ..	..	3,011 1 0
			Deposits—		16,100 7 0
			1000 of Madras ..	20,000 0 0	
			Indian Bank, Madras, Madras ..	10,000 0 0	
					47,000 0 0
Reserve Fund—			Contingent liabilities—		
Fully paid up shares at Rs. 100 each ..	..	41,000 0 0	U. P. State Ins. Co. Ltd. ..		3,700 12 10
Share Investments—			Rs. 1,00,000 of stock ..		
Government due to ..	..	11,000 12 10	Less made in ..	11,000 0 0	
Amount of Shares at the end of the year as per balance account ..	19,000 7 7	..	Foreign currency ..	1,000 10 0	10,000 7 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	Outstanding—		
			Due to ..	..	31,000 0 0
			Is in ..	4,000 10 10	
			On ..	1,000 7 0	
			Bank of Madras ..	4,000 0 0	
			Indian Bank, Madras ..	..	..
			Madras Bank of India ..	..	..
			London ..	..	..
			Policy change in stock ..	..	..
			Advances to ..	..	..
			Provision for ..	..	..
			Balance of ..	..	..
			Less depreciation at 10 per cent. ..	..	..
			
Total ..	..	1,01,000 0 0	Total ..	..	1,01,000 0 0

Approved and adopted at the general meeting of the 11th April 1912.

Uppera Katta Raja,
Chairman.

HANUMANTHAN,
Superintending Director.

V. SERRAHO,
Superintending Director.

N. HETRA,
Off. Secy.

K. NARAYANASWAMI,
Director.

Twisted with the books, accounts, vouchers, and final account.

THOS. A. PALMER, A.C.A.,
Certified Accountant, Auditor.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF ST. GEORGE.

HEAD OFFICE—TOWNSHIPS.

Established 1818.

Chairman.

The Hon. J. S. Carr, M.A.

Revised: Start for the new edition: December 2012.

[illegible]

Palmer, 22nd Aug 1918.

E. R. Chan,
Chairman, *Tennally C.M.S. Welfare Fund*

Winnipeg Times and Tribune 100, 2712

Members in January 1st, 1812—Members who subscribed for weekly prices.

74. How often do you subscribe for a monthly pension of				Percentage of pensioners		No.
		Do.	Don't			
56	Do.	do.	do.	1.1	1.1	1
64	Do.	do.	do.	1.1	1.1	2
125	Do.	do.	do.	1.1	1.1	3
6	Do.	do.	do.	1.1	1.1	4
105	Do.	do.	do.	1.1	1.1	10

Widows to January 1st, 1912—Widows who receive a monthly pension

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
90 Widows who receive a monthly pension of	100	100	100	100	100	100
91 Do.	100	100	100	100	100	100
92 Do.	100	100	100	100	100	100
93 Widows who receive a monthly pension	100	100	100	100	100	100
94 Do.	100	100	100	100	100	100
95 Widows who receive a monthly pension	100	100	100	100	100	100
96 Do.	100	100	100	100	100	100

1994, December 1997

E. B. Calkins,
Lawrence, formerly C. M. E. Wright's Road

I am

Delaney died on the 31st December 1941.

•

[illegible]

* They are included under their proper headings on the expenditure side of the fund account in accordance with law.

15-1 February 2013.

B. Guterwald
AustriaE. THOMAS BAE,
Michigan

И. И. КОЗЛОВСКИЙ, Н. Ю.
СЛАВОВА

C. KANUMANA HENNA,
Y. MARUMOTO FUKU,
T. M. MATSUDERA,
S. NAKAMURA AITO.

S. Tikhonov, R. A. R. -
E. G. G.

[D] Statement of our business of the U.S. & India Life Insurance Company, Limited, of the year 1912.

Class of policy.	Total new Life Insurance accepted in India during the year 1912			In the shape of Re-assured.		
	New Assured.	Amount of Premiums.	Single Premiums.	New Assured.	Amount of Premiums.	Single Premiums.
	Rs.	Rs. & P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Whole Life	8,150	1,03,12 0	364	354	304	364
Whole Life by limited payments	1,200	104 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	...
Term and Assured	5,55,120	18,00,00 0	...	...	...	...
Term as to maturity	8,300	1,00,00 0	...	...	...	...
As a substitute of limited term insurance.	9,500	94 0 0	...	...	...	...
Total	5,79,470	18,05,00 0	...	...	...	...

I report that I have examined the accounts of the Company for the past year 1913 and have obtained all information and explanations I have required. I have examined and compared the appended Balance Sheet and Revenue Account with the books and Vouchers of the Office and find them to be correct and true. I am of opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company.

I have had produced the Securities held by the Company. I have examined the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Safe Custody Receipts for the Government Securities deposited with them as also the Comptroller-General's Certificate for the deposit with the Government under Act VI of 1912.

MCCRAE,
21st February 1914.

S. GURRAM,
Assistant Comptroller (General), Madras.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

By Mr. T. P. N. N. N. N. N.

Financial Controller.

I have not, of course, had access to your books, but your Manager supplied me with notes giving particulars of the various policies in force. These formed the basis of my examination.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ACCOUNTS AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

The following statement contains a summary of the financial operations as shown by your Annual Report:-

Dr.		Revenue.		Rs.
Shareholders' Capital paid up	22,500
Preference loan & advances	80,000
Interest on loan & advances	2,500
Transfer from, etc.	2,500
			Total	107,500
Cr.		Expenditure.		Rs.
Claims	8,750
Expenditure	300
Shareholders' Dividends	500
Commission	8,100
Expenses of Management including preliminary expenses written off	20,000
			Total	37,650
Funds:-				
Life Assurance Fund	22,500
Shareholders' Capital paid up	22,500
			Total	45,000

Notes of Explanation.

The fact that the whole of the first year's premium is practically absorbed in the heavy initial expenses of placing business on the books was also taken into account and there is a margin of over 50 per cent. for reserve.

As regards the Assets, I ascertained, and have ascertained, that you are satisfied that the various items (as-invested as well as invested) are fully covered and are in the aggregate at least equal to the amounts at which they appear in the published Balance Sheet.

Result of Examination.

In Appendix A is given a detailed summary of the valuation:-

	Rs.
From this it appears that the liability is	22,500
The Life Assurance Fund is	41,500
Deficiency	2,500
The Shareholders' Paid-up Capital being	22,500
There is thus a balance for contingencies of	19,000

I am, therefore,
Your Obedient Servant,
T. P. N. N. N. N.
Madras.

STATEMENT A.—Summary and Prediction as of 31st December 1911.

	Participation Totals as calculated				Totals by Dec. 31 per cent adjusted			
	Number of Policies	Premium Income	Office Policy Premiums	Assured Sum Functions	Premium Income	Office Policy Premiums	Assured Sum Functions	Total Policy
		\$.	cts.		\$.	cts.		
1. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
Participating in Total of Life	30	27,870	4,181	1,310	18,150	31,310	19,330	1,230
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
2. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
Participating in Total of Life	30	27,870	4,181	1,310	18,150	31,310	19,330	1,230
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
3. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
Participating in Total of Life	30	27,870	4,181	1,310	18,150	31,310	19,330	1,230
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
4. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
Participating in Total of Life	30	27,870	4,181	1,310	18,150	31,310	19,330	1,230
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
5. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
Participating in Total of Life	30	27,870	4,181	1,310	18,150	31,310	19,330	1,230
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
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Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
7. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
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Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
8. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
Participating in Total of Life	30	27,870	4,181	1,310	18,150	31,310	19,330	1,230
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
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Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
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Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	16,100	7	38,300	3,910	3,910	30,400
36. With Insured's Participation in Premiums—								
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Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
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Participating in Total of Life	30	27,870	4,181	1,310	18,150	31,310	19,330	1,230
Participating in Total of Life	30	28,100	700	140	3,140	9,970	8,100	400
Participating in Total of Life								

Publication follows Board of the United Life Insurance Company, Limited, as of 31st December 1931.

	2011	2010
To set up the Life Insurance Corporation	\$1,000	\$1,000
By Life Insurance Funds		
Common	100	100
Preferred	900	900
Total	\$1,000	\$1,000

Source of Information.

The present study was conducted by subtracting the present value of assumed out payments from the present value of net PERS Assumptions. The valuation age was obtained from the year of birth. Endowment distributions were grouped according to year of retirement and assumed year of birth being obtained for each group. In the case of Puerto Rico residents the pay cost of the premiums paid were accumulated at the rate of 4% of interest, not 14 percent.

The figure for Yali is used in the valuation was the British Life Office. Table, the rate of mortality is appropriate to an age 84 years after being taken in order to make allowance for the difference between the rate of mortality here and in the British Presidency.

For previous years determined on the same basis. They were, however, adjusted to allow for the fact that in view of each bond year a premium is absorbed in segments and current state. The normal premium rate under the policy is another which an extra premium is payable on amount of the Life Insurance and is a capital for insurance at ordinary rates.

Statement 2.—The following are the Tables of Premiums in use at 31st December, 1913:—

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

With Friction.

Annual payments during life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death only.

Age.	Amount of Premium.	Age.	Amount of Premium.	Age.	Amount of Premium.	Age.	Amount of Premium.
20	Rs. 4 8	27	Rs. 5 8	34	Rs. 6 8	40	Rs. 8 0
21	15 0 0	28	6 0 0	35	7 0 0	41	8 10 0
22	16 0 0	29	6 10 0	36	7 10 0	42	8 10 0
23	17 0 0	30	6 20 0	37	7 20 0	43	8 10 0
24	18 0 0	31	6 30 0	38	7 30 0	44	8 10 0
25	19 0 0	32	6 40 0	39	7 40 0	45	8 10 0
26	20 0 0	33	6 50 0	40	7 50 0	46	8 10 0

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

With Contingent Premium.

Annual payments during life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death only.

Age.	Amount of Premium.	Age.	Amount of Premium.	Age.	Amount of Premium.	Age.	Amount of Premium.
20	Rs. 4 8	27	Rs. 5 8	34	Rs. 6 8	40	Rs. 8 0
21	15 0 0	28	6 0 0	35	7 0 0	41	8 10 0
22	16 0 0	29	6 10 0	36	7 10 0	42	8 10 0
23	17 0 0	30	6 20 0	37	7 20 0	43	8 10 0
24	18 0 0	31	6 30 0	38	7 30 0	44	8 10 0
25	19 0 0	32	6 40 0	39	7 40 0	45	8 10 0
26	20 0 0	33	6 50 0	40	7 50 0	46	8 10 0

REGION WEST AFRICA.

WIND FLOW.

Annual provisions of an Assurance of No 2,000 pounds on the expiration of the undermentioned periods or at death if it should happen previously.

Age next birthday	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.	35 years.	Age next birthday
50	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	10
51	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	11
52	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	12
53	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	13
54	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	14
55	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	15
56	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	16
57	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	17
58	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	18
59	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	19
60	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20
61	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	21
62	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	22
63	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	23
64	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	24
65	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	25
66	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	26
67	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	27
68	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	28
69	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	29
70	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	30
71	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	31
72	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	32
73	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	33
74	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	34
75	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	35
76	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	36
77	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	37
78	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	38
79	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	39
80	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	40
81	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	41
82	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	42
83	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	43
84	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	44
85	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	45
86	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	46
87	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	47
88	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	48
89	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	49
90	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	50

WIND CARRIED FLOW.

Age next birthday	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.	35 years.	40 years.	Age next birthday
10	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	10	10
11	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	11	11
12	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	12	12
13	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	13	13
14	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	14	14
15	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	15	15
16	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	16	16
17	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	17	17
18	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	18	18
19	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	19	19
20	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20	20
21	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	21	21
22	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	22	22
23	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	23	23
24	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	24	24
25	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	25	25
26	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	26	26
27	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	27	27
28	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	28	28
29	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	29	29
30	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	30	30
31	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	31	31
32	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	32	32
33	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	33	33
34	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	34	34
35	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	35	35
36	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	36	36
37	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	37	37
38	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	38	38
39	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	39	39
40	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	40	40
41	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	41	41
42	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	42	42
43	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	43	43
44	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	44	44
45	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	45	45
46	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	46	46
47	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	47	47
48	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	48	48
49	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	49	49
50	100 0 0	70 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	50	50

Statements 1 and 2.—Statement showing the total amount insured and values after premiums under whole life policies.

	Ordinary whole life			Limited Payments		
	Number of Policies	Sum insured	Annual premiums	Number of Policies	Sum insured	Annual premiums
With immediate participation in profits ..	88	\$5,390	\$1,410 2 0	12	\$4,000	\$64 8 0
Less no insurance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	88	\$5,390	\$1,410 2 0	..	..	..
20 per cent. discounted Surplus Policies ..	2	\$4,000	\$61 12 0	..	..	..
With deferred participation in profits ..	1	1,000	24 10 0	..	..	..
Total ..	89	\$9,390	\$1,496 10 0	12	\$4,000	\$88 8 0

With Immediate Participation in Profits

Age	Ordinary whole life		Limited Payments—Sum insured	Age	Ordinary whole life		Limited Payments—Sum insured
	Sum insured	Annual premiums			Sum insured	Annual premiums	
18	80	..	80	20	2,000	100 0 0	2,000
19	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	21	2,750	140 15 0	2,750
20	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	22	3,500	180 0 0	3,500
21	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	23	4,250	220 10 0	4,250
22	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	24	5,000	260 0 0	5,000
23	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	25	5,750	300 10 0	5,750
24	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	26	6,500	340 0 0	6,500
25	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	27	7,250	380 10 0	7,250
26	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	28	8,000	420 0 0	8,000
27	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	29	8,750	460 10 0	8,750
30	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	30	9,500	500 0 0	9,500
31	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	31	10,250	540 10 0	10,250
32	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	32	11,000	580 0 0	11,000
33	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	33	11,750	620 10 0	11,750
34	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	34	12,500	660 0 0	12,500
35	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	35	13,250	700 10 0	13,250
36	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	36	14,000	740 0 0	14,000
37	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	37	14,750	780 10 0	14,750
38	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	38	15,500	820 0 0	15,500
39	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	39	16,250	860 10 0	16,250
40	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	40	17,000	900 0 0	17,000
41	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	41	17,750	940 10 0	17,750
42	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	42	18,500	980 0 0	18,500
43	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	43	19,250	1,020 10 0	19,250
44	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	44	20,000	1,060 0 0	20,000
45	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	45	20,750	1,100 10 0	20,750
46	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	46	21,500	1,140 0 0	21,500
47	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	47	22,250	1,180 10 0	22,250
48	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	48	23,000	1,220 0 0	23,000
49	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	49	23,750	1,260 10 0	23,750
50	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	50	24,500	1,300 0 0	24,500
51	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	51	25,250	1,340 10 0	25,250
52	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	52	26,000	1,380 0 0	26,000
53	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	53	26,750	1,420 10 0	26,750
54	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	54	27,500	1,460 0 0	27,500
55	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	55	28,250	1,500 10 0	28,250
56	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	56	29,000	1,540 0 0	29,000
57	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	57	29,750	1,580 10 0	29,750
58	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	58	30,500	1,620 0 0	30,500
59	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	59	31,250	1,660 10 0	31,250
60	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	60	32,000	1,700 0 0	32,000
61	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	61	32,750	1,740 10 0	32,750
62	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	62	33,500	1,780 0 0	33,500
63	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	63	34,250	1,820 10 0	34,250
64	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	64	35,000	1,860 0 0	35,000
65	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	65	35,750	1,900 10 0	35,750
66	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	66	36,500	1,940 0 0	36,500
67	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	67	37,250	1,980 10 0	37,250
68	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	68	38,000	2,020 0 0	38,000
69	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	69	38,750	2,060 10 0	38,750
70	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	70	39,500	2,100 0 0	39,500
71	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	71	40,250	2,140 10 0	40,250
72	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	72	41,000	2,180 0 0	41,000
73	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	73	41,750	2,220 10 0	41,750
74	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	74	42,500	2,260 0 0	42,500
75	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	75	43,250	2,300 10 0	43,250
76	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	76	44,000	2,340 0 0	44,000
77	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	77	44,750	2,380 10 0	44,750
78	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	78	45,500	2,420 0 0	45,500
79	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	79	46,250	2,460 10 0	46,250
80	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	80	47,000	2,500 0 0	47,000
81	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	81	47,750	2,540 10 0	47,750
82	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	82	48,500	2,580 0 0	48,500
83	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	83	49,250	2,620 10 0	49,250
84	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	84	50,000	2,660 0 0	50,000
85	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	85	50,750	2,700 10 0	50,750
86	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	86	51,500	2,740 0 0	51,500
87	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	87	52,250	2,780 10 0	52,250
88	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	88	53,000	2,820 0 0	53,000
89	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	89	53,750	2,860 10 0	53,750
90	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	90	54,500	2,900 0 0	54,500
91	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	91	55,250	2,940 10 0	55,250
92	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	92	56,000	2,980 0 0	56,000
93	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	93	56,750	3,020 10 0	56,750
94	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	94	57,500	3,060 0 0	57,500
95	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	95	58,250	3,100 10 0	58,250
96	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	96	59,000	3,140 0 0	59,000
97	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	97	59,750	3,180 10 0	59,750
98	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	98	60,500	3,220 0 0	60,500
99	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	99	61,250	3,260 10 0	61,250
100	1,000	20 0 0	1,000	100	62,000	3,300 0 0	62,000

Sum insured.

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Sum insured.

Premiums payable in regard of the Limited Payment Policies

Term of last payment.		Annual premiums		Term of last payment.		Annual premiums.	
		Ys.	A. M.			Ys.	A. M.
1908	..	100	100	1908	..	100	100
1909	..	100	100	1909	..	100	100
1910	..	100	100	1910	..	100	100
1911	..	100	100	1911	..	100	100
1912	..	100	100	1912	..	100	100
1913	..	100	100	1913	..	100	100
1914	..	100	100	1914	..	100	100
1915	..	100	100	1915	..	100	100
1916	..	100	100	1916	..	100	100
1917	..	100	100	1917	..	100	100
1918	..	100	100	1918	..	100	100
1919	..	100	100	1919	..	100	100
1920	..	100	100	1920	..	100	100
1921	..	100	100	1921	..	100	100
1922	..	100	100	1922	..	100	100
1923	..	100	100	1923	..	100	100
1924	..	100	100	1924	..	100	100
1925	..	100	100	1925	..	100	100
1926	..	100	100	1926	..	100	100
1927	..	100	100	1927	..	100	100
1928	..	100	100	1928	..	100	100
1929	..	100	100	1929	..	100	100
1930	..	100	100	1930	..	100	100
1931	..	100	100	1931	..	100	100
1932	..	100	100	1932	..	100	100
1933	..	100	100	1933	..	100	100
1934	..	100	100	1934	..	100	100
1935	..	100	100	1935	..	100	100
1936	..	100	100	1936	..	100	100
1937	..	100	100	1937	..	100	100
1938	..	100	100	1938	..	100	100
1939	..	100	100	1939	..	100	100
1940	..	100	100	1940	..	100	100
1941	..	100	100	1941	..	100	100
1942	..	100	100	1942	..	100	100
1943	..	100	100	1943	..	100	100
1944	..	100	100	1944	..	100	100
1945	..	100	100	1945	..	100	100
1946	..	100	100	1946	..	100	100
1947	..	100	100	1947	..	100	100
1948	..	100	100	1948	..	100	100
1949	..	100	100	1949	..	100	100
1950	..	100	100	1950	..	100	100
1951	..	100	100	1951	..	100	100
1952	..	100	100	1952	..	100	100
1953	..	100	100	1953	..	100	100
1954	..	100	100	1954	..	100	100
1955	..	100	100	1955	..	100	100
1956	..	100	100	1956	..	100	100
1957	..	100	100	1957	..	100	100
1958	..	100	100	1958	..	100	100
1959	..	100	100	1959	..	100	100
1960	..	100	100	1960	..	100	100
1961	..	100	100	1961	..	100	100
1962	..	100	100	1962	..	100	100
1963	..	100	100	1963	..	100	100
1964	..	100	100	1964	..	100	100
1965	..	100	100	1965	..	100	100
1966	..	100	100	1966	..	100	100
1967	..	100	100	1967	..	100	100
1968	..	100	100	1968	..	100	100
1969	..	100	100	1969	..	100	100
1970	..	100	100	1970	..	100	100
1971	..	100	100	1971	..	100	100
1972	..	100	100	1972	..	100	100
1973	..	100	100	1973	..	100	100
1974	..	100	100	1974	..	100	100
1975	..	100	100	1975	..	100	100
1976	..	100	100	1976	..	100	100
1977	..	100	100	1977	..	100	100
1978	..	100	100	1978	..	100	100
1979	..	100	100	1979	..	100	100
1980	..	100	100	1980	..	100	100
1981	..	100	100	1981	..	100	100
1982	..	100	100	1982	..	100	100
1983	..	100	100	1983	..	100	100
1984	..	100	100	1984	..	100	100
1985	..	100	100	1985	..	100	100
1986	..	100	100	1986	..	100	100
1987	..	100	100	1987	..	100	100
1988	..	100	100	1988	..	100	100
1989	..	100	100	1989	..	100	100
1990	..	100	100	1990	..	100	100
1991	..	100	100	1991	..	100	100
1992	..	100	100	1992	..	100	100
1993	..	100	100	1993	..	100	100
1994	..	100	100	1994	..	100	100
1995	..	100	100	1995	..	100	100
1996	..	100	100	1996	..	100	100
1997	..	100	100	1997	..	100	100
1998	..	100	100	1998	..	100	100
1999	..	100	100	1999	..	100	100
2000	..	100	100	2000	..	100	100
2001	..	100	100	2001	..	100	100
2002	..	100	100	2002	..	100	100
2003	..	100	100	2003	..	100	100
2004	..	100	100	2004	..	100	100
2005	..	100	100	2005	..	100	100
2006	..	100	100	2006	..	100	100
2007	..	100	100	2007	..	100	100
2008	..	100	100	2008	..	100	100
2009	..	100	100	2009	..	100	100
2010	..	100	100	2010	..	100	100
2011	..	100	100	2011	..	100	100
2012	..	100	100	2012	..	100	100
2013	..	100	100	2013	..	100	100
2014	..	100	100	2014	..	100	100
2015	..	100	100	2015	..	100	100
2016	..	100	100	2016	..	100	100
2017	..	100	100	2017	..	100	100
2018	..	100	100	2018	..	100	100
2019	..	100	100	2019	..	100	100
2020	..	100	100	2020	..	100	100
2021	..	100	100	2021	..	100	100
2022	..	100	100	2022	..	100	100
2023	..	100	100	2023	..	100	100
2024	..	100	100	2024	..	100	100
2025	..	100	100	2025	..	100	100
2026	..	100	100	2026	..	100	100
2027	..	100	100	2027	..	100	100
2028	..	100	100	2028	..	100	100
2029	..	100	100	2029	..	100	100
2030	..	100	100	2030	..	100	100
2031	..	100	100	2031	..	100	100
2032	..	100	100	2032	..	100	100
2033	..	100	100	2033	..	100	100
2034	..	100	100	2034	..	100	100
2035	..	100	100	2035	..	100	100
2036	..	100	100	2036	..	100	100
2037	..	100	100	2037	..	100	100
2038	..	100	100	2038	..	100	100
2039	..	100	100	2039	..	100	100
2040	..	100	100	2040	..	100	100
2041	..	100	100	2041	..	100	100
2042	..	100	100	2042	..	100	100
2043	..	100	100	2043	..	100	100
2044	..	100	100	2044	..	100	100
2045	..	100	100	2045	..	100	100
2046	..	100	100	2046	..	100	100
2047	..	100	100	2047	..	100	100
2048	..	100	100	2048	..	100	100
2049	..	100	100	2049	..	100	100
2050	..	100	100	2050	..	100	100
2051	..	100	100	2051	..	100	100
2052	..	100	100	2052	..	100	100
2053	..	100	100	2053	..	100	100
2054	..	100	100	2054	..	100	100
2055	..	100	100	2055	..	100	100
2056	..	100	100	2056	..	100	100
2057	..	100	100	2057	..	100	100
2058	..	100	100	2058	..	100	100
2059	..	100	100	2059	..	100	100
2060	..	100	100	2060	..	100	100
2061	..	100	100	2061	..	100	100
2062	..	100	100	2062	..	100	100
2063	..	100	100	2063	..	100	100
2064	..	100	100	2064	..	100	100
2065	..	100	100	2065	..	100	100
2066	..	100	100	2066	..	100	100
2067	..	100	100	2067	..	100	100
2068	..	100	100	2068	..	100	100
2069	..	100	100	2069	..	100	100
2070	..	100	100	2070	..	100	100
2071	..	100	100	2071	..	100	100
2072	..	100	100	2072	..	100	100
2073	..	100	100	2073	..	100	100
2074	..	100	100	2074	..	100	100
2075	..	100	100	2075	..	100	100
2076	..	100	100	2076	..	100	100
2077	..	100	100	2077	..	100	100
2078	..	100	100	2078	..	100	100
2079	..	100	100	2079	..	100	100
2080	..	100	100	2080	..	100	100
2081	..	100	100	2081	..	100	100
2082	..	100	100	2082	..	100	100
2083	..	100	100	2083	..	100	100
2084	..	100	100	2084	..	100	100
2085	..	100	100	2085	..	100	100
2086	..	100	100	2086	..	100	100
2087	..	100	100	2087	..	100	100
2088	..	100	100	2088	..	100	100
2089	..	100	100	2089	..	100	100
2090	..	100	100	2090	..	100	100
2091	..	100	100	2091	..	100	100
2092	..	100	100	2092	..	100	100
2093	..	100	100	2093	..	100	100
2094							

Discharge q_i —Discharge along the i th canal segment and relative to the pressure inside the segment's atmosphere.

Employee Participation in Profit

[illegible]*Ten per cent. Dimethyl Ketone Solution.*

	End of Month.				New Arrivals.		Annual Production.			
							84	84	84	84
1929	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
1930	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
1931	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
1932	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
1933	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
1934	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
1935	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
1936	1	00	00	00	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100
				Total	12,000	12,000	600	600	600	600

Statement 6.—*Continued.*
With Deferred Participation in Profits.

Year of Maturity.	Sum Assured.			Year of Maturity.	Sum Assured.		
	1914	1915	1916		1914	1915	1916
1914	1,000	100	0	1915	1,000	100	0
1915	1,000	100	0	1916	1,000	100	0
1916	1,000	100	0	Total	3,000	300	0
Total	3,000	300	0				

Statement 7.—*Continued.*

Year of Maturity.	Sum Assured.			Year of Maturity.	Sum Assured.		
	1914	1915	1916		1914	1915	1916
With immediate participation in profits	1,000	100	0	With deferred participation in profits	1,000	100	0
With immediate participation in profits	1,000	100	0	With deferred participation in profits	1,000	100	0
Total	3,000	300	0	Total	3,000	300	0

Statement 8.—*Continued.*

Statement 9.—*Continued.*

Statement 10.—*Statement in regard to Pure Endowment Policies.*

Year of Maturity.	Sum Assured.			Year of Maturity.	Sum Assured.		
	1914	1915	1916		1914	1915	1916
Endowment with return of Premium	1,000	100	0	Endowment with return of Premium	1,000	100	0
End. with return Premium ending in grant of premium's death.	1,000	100	0	End. with return Premium ending in grant of premium's death.	1,000	100	0
Total	3,000	300	0	Total	3,000	300	0

Statement 11.—*Continued.*

Statement 12.—*Continued.*

Statement 12.—The average rate of interest realized on invested and uninvested funds, in at first December 1913, was 4.75 per cent. Owing to the growth of funds by accretions to the policy-up account, the return is not given in the manner specified.

Statement 13.—The policy can be surrendered for cash so long as it is in force for the then full amount, or may be after it has become payable for a reduced sum in terms of the condition as to non-lapse, provided always the premiums have been paid either for at least 5 years or for the entire term of the policy.

Subject to these conditions the surrender value on Whole Life Assurances and Endowment Assurances if the surrender be made at any time over 15 years preceding the date of maturity of the policy, the value allowed will be equal to 50 per cent. of the total amount of the premium paid, including the premium for the first year and all extra premiums that may have been paid on account of protection of comparison. If the period of maturity be less than 15 years the value allowed as above, will be as follows:—

35 per cent. of the period be between 12 and 15 years.	35
40 do. do. between 10 and 12 years.	40
45 do. do. under 10 years.	45

The surrender value allowed on Children's (Pure) Endowments will be 40 per cent. of the premium paid.

Statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 were compiled from information supplied by the Company in accordance with its actuarial valuation.

14th December 1913.

VICTOR HARR, F.R.S.

Port St. George, April 2, 1914.

No. 738.—In continuation of notification No. 502, dated the 1st October 1913, published on page 1914 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th October 1913, concerning the establishment of the Court of the Proprietary Subordinate Judge in the District of Coochibera for a period of six months, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under sections 4, 5 and 10 of the *Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873*, (as amended by Acts XXI of 1902 and IV of 1914) that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Coochibera for a further period of six months from the 15th April 1914, and that it shall continue to exercise during that period such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to it by the District Judge of Coochibera.

A. G. CARDEW,
Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, March 31, 1914.

No. 250.—The following amended draft rules which the Governor in Council proposes to issue under section 21 (5) of the *President Insurance Societies Act, 1912* (V of 1912), are submitted for general information.

3. Notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules on or before the 29th April 1914 will be duly considered.

Draft Rules under section 24 (2) (a) of the President Insurance Societies Act No. 1912.

2a. In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 24 (2) (a) of the *President Insurance Societies Act, 1912*, (V of 1912), and in pursuance of rule IX of the rules made under section 24 of the same Act and published at pages 1195 to 1198 of the *Port St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 24th June 1913*, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

IX. No person shall be appointed as an auditor or shall act as such under this Act in respect of a society of which he is a director, member, officer or agent.

IX-A. The following persons shall be entitled to be auditors and, to act as such in respect of the accounts of any society registered under the *President Insurance Societies Act, 1912* (V of 1912), viz:—

(a) Members of the following societies, namely, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow, the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, the Society of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, and members of such other bodies as may, from time to time, be decided by the Governor-General in Council under the powers in section 144 (2) of the *Indian Companies Act, 1913* (VII of 1913), as amended to such amongst accountants.

(b) The holder of any certificate granted by the Government of Madras under section 144 (2) of Act VII of 1913 or of an unrestricted certificate granted by any other Local Government in exercise of the same statutory power.

W. G. HORNER,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 35.—Mr. Albert George Bradley, Port Officer, Bayswater, privileges leave for twenty days from or after the 6th May 1914, under article 160 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. G. HORNER,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, April 7, 1914.

No. 8.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Madras, the 29th March 1914.

No. 8047 E.—Mr. E. R. Soder Apper has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 1st March 1914 and has been attached to the office of the Assistant-Comptroller, Madras, with effect from the same date.

No. 970 F F.—Mr. R. Vaidyanathan Apper, is transferred to the office of the Assistant-Comptroller, Madras, has been appointed to replace as Chief Superintendant, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 1st March 1914 and until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Kelly, Assistant Assistant-Comptroller, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st March 1914.

Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for January 1914.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Increase or decrease.	Percentage increase or decrease.	EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Increase or decrease.	Percentage increase or decrease.
	Jan. 1914.		April 1913 to Jan. 1914.		Jan. 1913.					Jan. 1914.		April 1913 to Jan. 1914.		Jan. 1913.			
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.				Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		
Real Receipts.									Real Charges.								
I.—Land Revenue.	29,21,697	1,75,11,277	40,96,099	4,20,31,299	1,61,14,7	1,76,09,011	+ 4,84,119	3	1. Refractory and Disfranchisement.	11,232	1,29,453	1,14,899	1,19,399	11,411	1,50,375	+ 41,088	3
IV.—Stamp.	8,38,370	89,41,937	47,38,308	7,71,999	8,85,819	16,77,777	+ 17,959	0	2. Amalgamation and Compensation.	22,212	2,19,744	2,09,055	2,10,999	11,616	1,50,227	+ 87,212	7
V.—Taxes.	14,41,691	1,61,43,838	1,26,17,406	1,75,01,999	14,87,113	1,22,21,912	+ 7,24,827	4	3. Land Revenue.	18,51,630	1,75,19,747	1,47,14,607	1,69,19,399	11,616	1,50,227	+ 87,212	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	1,58,095	1,69,447	1,76,999	17,16,999	1,67,147	1,64,21,912	+ 38,147	2	4. Stamp.	11,232	1,29,453	1,14,899	1,19,399	11,616	1,50,227	+ 41,088	3
IX.—Taxes.	8,64,018	1,23,81,812	1,17,00,000	1,67,00,000	2,11,347	1,23,81,812	+ 3,26,465	2	5. General Taxes.	74,232	1,48,232	1,19,399	1,23,812	11,616	1,50,227	+ 41,088	3
X.—Registration.	1,44,411	1,83,31,199	1,17,00,000	1,67,00,000	1,47,411	1,23,81,812	+ 16,888	1	11. Fines.	7,776	1,48,232	1,19,399	1,23,812	1,488	1,19,399	+ 1,23,812	1
XI.—General.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	12. Registration.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XV.—Law and Justice—Grants of Law.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	13. General Administration.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XVI.—Law and Justice—Grants.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	14. Law and Justice—Grants of Law.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XVII.—Police.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	15. Law and Justice—Grants.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XVIII.—Public Works and Buildings.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	16. Police.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XIX.—Education.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	17. Public Works and Buildings.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	18. Education.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	19. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	20. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	21. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXIV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	22. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	23. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXVI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	24. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXVII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	25. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXVIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	26. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXIX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	27. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	28. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	29. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	30. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	31. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXIV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	32. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	33. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	34. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXVII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	35. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXVIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	36. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXIX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	37. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	38. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	39. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	40. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	41. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXIV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	42. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	43. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXVI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	44. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXVII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	45. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXVIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	46. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXIX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	47. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	48. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	49. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	50. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	51. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXIV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	52. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXV.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	53. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXVI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	54. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXVII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	55. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXVIII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	56. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXIX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	57. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXX.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	58. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXXI.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	59. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0
XXXXXXII.—Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.	1,111	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,19,448	1,111	1,19,448	+ 1,111	0	60. Miscellaneous, etc., Dependents.								

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No. 104.—The Legislative Council of the Government of Fort St. George will meet at Government House, Detromond, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th day of May 1914.
5. Under subject of the notice for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desiring to address the Council or to move for the adjournment of the Council should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than the 10th May 1914.

W. BRANCLIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No. 114.—Under article 546 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.E. Ry. P. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Bursar, Deputy Collector, First Grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of exit.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1914.

No. 115.—The following appointment of a Deputy Collector is ordered:—

M.E. Ry. Arum Appadurai Pillai Aravagal, Minor Perakudalur, North Arcot, to act as Deputy Collector, Serrenthi Grade.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1914.

No. 116.—The following appointments in the Salt, Alcohol and Customs Department are ordered:—

M.E. Ry. S. S. Subba Kumarasami Appa Venkateswara Ayyar Aravagal, Inspector, First Grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Negapatnam Sub-Division, vice Mr. S. A. K. Mayasary, retired as Extra Commissioner, Negapatnam.

Mr. Chinnayya Madrakal Bhaskari, Inspector, Serrenthi Grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Madras Sub-Division, vice Mr. A. H. Khandayya deceased.

Mr. George Wilson, Inspector, First Grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Coimbatore Sub-Division, vice Mr. C. L. Sharma granted leave.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1914.

No. 117.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M.E. Ry. Subbayya Arundhanam Pillai Aravagal, on relief from General duty, Delivery, to Special duty, Viceroyalty, for the acquisition of the lands required for the Timorally-Timorally-Hallway.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

M.E. Ry. Arum Appadurai Pillai Aravagal to General duty, Kistna.

K. Chinnayya Subbaiah Subbaiah, from General duty, Kistna, to Special duty, Coimbatore, for the disposal of suits under the Estate Land Act.

No. 118.—The following posting of an officer is ordered in the Madras Agricultural Department:—
Mr. Hugo Thomas, Probationary Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, during the absence of Mr. G. S. Wilson on leave.

EDUCATION.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1914.

In notification Nos. 103 to 108, published at pages 473-475 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st March 1914, at the end of the last line of the first paragraph of each of the notifications are the words "1st May 1914."

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, further appoints the Collector of the District for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement-officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 195.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area, more particularly described in the schedule appended to this notification "reserved forest" under the provisions of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of Plot.	Reservations.
Chingleput.	Chengal.	Admission No. 5 to the Talukdars' reserve, comprising of panchas Nos. 11 and 14 of Admission No. 128 in Revenue of 1901, as included from the Talukdars' reserve by an order issued on the 10th September 1901, and the Talukdars' reserve No. 128, dated 10th September 1901, as included by a public notice issued on the 10th September 1901, and the Talukdars' reserve No. 128, dated 10th September 1901, as included by a public notice issued on the 10th September 1901.	Reserved as all other by the Talukdars' reserve.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints, under clause (c) of the said section, the Revenue Settlement officer, Chingleput, for the time being (1) to be the Forest Settlement-officer to enquire into and determine the boundaries, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or in any forest portion of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and appoints under the said section the District Forest officer of the Chingleput division for the time being to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, further appoints the Collector of the District for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement-officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 196.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area more particularly described in the schedule appended to this notification "reserved forest" under the provisions of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of Plot.	Reservations.
Chingleput.	Chengal.	Admission No. 6 to the Talukdars' reserve, comprising of the village of Kanchikudi, as included from the Talukdars' reserve by an order issued on the 10th September 1901, and the Talukdars' reserve No. 128, dated 10th September 1901.	Reserved as all other by the Talukdars' reserve, comprising of the village of Kanchikudi, as included from the Talukdars' reserve by an order issued on the 10th September 1901, and the Talukdars' reserve No. 128, dated 10th September 1901.

1. His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints, under clause (c) of the said section, the Revenue Settlement officer, Chingleput, for the time being (1) to be the Forest Settlement-officer to enquire into and determine the boundaries, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or in any forest portion of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and appoints under the said section the District Forest officer of the Chingleput division for the time being to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, further appoints the Collector of the District for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement-officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 197.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area, more particularly described in the schedule below "reserved forest" under the provisions of the said Act.

- (4) *Sub-division stones*.—Stones of double quality, roughly squared, of dimensions measuring two feet by six inches by six inches marked with the letter "S" cut on the top and the distinguishing mark on the side.
- (5) At the heads and terminations on the boundaries between sub-divisions which are registered in the village registers in different descriptions or as held on different tenures.
- (6) At such other points as sub-divisions boundaries as may be recommended in accordance with the special orders of Government or at the special request of the proprietor.

Note.—(1) Distinguishing mark, referred to above in the letter "S" or any symbol other than a head, arrow, double or as mentioned with the register.

Exception.—Survey marks, which have been duly placed under proper authority before the issue of these rules shall be deemed to be of the prescribed description.

3. Every tenant of the land surveyed shall be bound to maintain in good repair and repair, including, (1) all theodolite stations and field signs which are shown in the stone registers as situated on or within the boundaries of his holding and (2) all sub-division stones which are shown in the stone registers as situated on or within the boundaries of his holding and which were planted in the course of the demarcation of normal wet areas. Stones shown as lying on the boundaries between two or more holdings shall be maintained by the tenant of the holding bearing the lowest number as lotus. Stones situated on the boundaries between two or more villages shall be maintained by the tenant of the adjoining holding in the village bearing the lowest number.

Stones situated on the common boundary between estate and Government villages shall be maintained by the tenant of the adjoining holding in the estate village if they mark the boundary of fields in that village, but do not mark lands on the village boundary nor boundaries between fields in the Government village.

3. A stone shall be deemed to require repair when (a) it is out of the ground or buried less than two-thirds of its length or seriously covered by earth or overgrown by vegetation, (b) it is out of its correct position.

4. Every tenant shall be bound to repair or repair the stones referred to in rule 3 within thirty days after receipt of notice issued by the Government Tahsildar or Government Deputy Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the estate or part of the estate concerned to the effect that any stone is in need of removal or repair.

5. In the event of default on the part of the tenant, the Revenue Divisional Office shall arrange to remove the necessary repairs and removals and to clear by cutting down or removing any trees, jungle, forests, standing crops or other material obstructions, the boundaries or other lines, the clearance of which may be necessary for this purpose.

6. The cost of removing a missing stone under rule 3 shall comprise the following items:—

(1) The actual cost, as determined by the Revenue Divisional Office at the village of a stone of the required size and description which cost shall be calculated from time to time according to contractor's terms and local conditions at a uniform rate for villages similarly circumstanced.

(2) A fixed charge for the time and labour of the Government staff, which charge shall be calculated at four annas except where the clearing of dense vegetation is necessary, in which case the charge shall be calculated at twelve annas.

(3) The actual cost of hired labour in cases where the Government Revenue Inspector or other officer deputed to carry out the work finds it necessary to supplement the Government staff by employing hired labour to erect or re-erect the stone to the land and in planting it.

7. The cost of repairing stones under rule 3 shall be calculated at four annas except where the clearing of dense vegetation is necessary in which case the cost shall be calculated at twelve annas.

8. When any survey mark is removed or repaired at the cost of Government in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 4 and 5 the cost of removal and repairs calculated according to rule 3 or rule 7 as the case may be shall be recovered in an amount of land revenue from the person responsible for maintenance and removal under rule 3.

Rev. 196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1937, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations shall be made in the rules under section 32 (c) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1937, which were published on page 610 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1937, Part I and were last amended by notification No. 24 published on page 10 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th January 1944, Part I:—

(1) For the existing Note to the rules under clause (a) substitute the following:—

(2) Note 1 and Note 2 shall apply to both sides of the road and to the marking of sub-divisions (b) of section 32 of the

(3) Amend rule 8 of the rules under clause (a).

Port St. George, April 7, 1914.

No. 187.—The following notification of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE BRANCH—STAMPS—NON-JUDICIAL.

D.O. No. 2613 dated 1914.

No. 538-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 2613, dated the 29th June 1910, as subsequently amended:—

- (1) For Rule 12, clause (d) the following shall be substituted:—
(d) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 4 (c) and (d) and 43 of Schedule I of the Act.
- (2) The following shall be added after clause (j) of Rule 12:—
(f) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 4 (c) and (d) and 43 of Schedule I of the Act shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Agreement" and "Builder's Note", respectively.

REVENUE.

The 26th March 1914.

No. 534-F.—The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of authorizing the use of adhesive stamps on instruments known as "Builder's Note" and "Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement" which are chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 4 (c) and (d) and 43 of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899. Under Notification No. 2613-F, dated 26th December 1910, these instruments are exempted with adhesive stamps, provided the amount of duty does not exceed two annas; but if the duty exceeds that amount they must either be written on stamped paper or be presented to the "Chief Officer" for the stamping of printed adhesive labels. It has been represented that this restrictive course is inconvenient to the commercial public, and after consulting the Chambers of Commerce, the Government of India have decided to extend further the use of adhesive stamps on such instruments. This decision has been given effect to in the accompanying Notification No. 534-F, of today's date, which permits the use of adhesive stamps. New stamps of the denominations of ½, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 annas and one rupee have been ordered from England and will be of the same pattern as the existing "sharetransfer" and "Builder's Note" stamps. The receipt of new stamps from England, and adhesive stamps, comprised with the words "Agreement" and "Builder's Note", respectively, will be issued for sale to the public on a temporary contract.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

D.O. No. 2613 dated 1914.

No. 1210-28-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "La Petite Agitation" published by M. M. Rife at Geneva.

COMMERCE.

The 26th March 1914.

No. 1208-4-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, subsection (3), of the Indian Tea Act, 1902 (IX of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. W. H. Fraser, of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., to be the secretary on the Indian Tea Com. Committee created by the assignment of Mr. C. H. Page.

No. 1208-4-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, subsection (4), of the Indian Tea Act, 1902 (IX of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. H. H. Miller Superintendent of the Indian Tea Com. Committee, to be the secretary on the Indian Tea Com. Committee created by the death of Mr. Charles Forbes.

Port St. George, March 21, 1914.

No. 148.—The Governor in Council is pleased, under the powers vested in him by sections 4 and 5 of Madras Act II of 1913, sections 25, 26 and 31 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1907, and section 4 of the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1887, to make the following alterations in the fishing rules contained in Notification No. 533, dated 23rd May 1913, published on pages 561-533 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette. These alterations shall take effect from the date of this notification.

As the existing rules 4 (3), 5 (1), 9 (1) and 17 (3) (a) and (b) and 43 (1) contain the following:—

- 4 (3) "Fishing for trout shall be permitted only between such dates in each year as the Collector may notify to the District Gazette."
- 5 (1) "Every license-holder shall carry a doggeron. If any trout under 12 inches in length is caught under error of a license issued under these rules, it shall be retained in the water as quickly as possible. Any license found in possession of a trout under 12 inches in length shall be liable to the penalties prescribed."

8. (7) Every license-holder shall, after each season in which he fishes, send to the District Forest Officer, Cochin and, a post card, of which a copy may be obtained from that officer on application, giving a list of the trout killed and their weight together with a note of the size of any trout under 12 inches in length caught and returned to the water.

11. (1) (a) No license for fishing for trout in the waters specified in rule 8 and the number of fish which a licensee is entitled to kill shall be as follows:—

For the season, Rs. 120 to cover 120 fish.

For the month, Rs. 25 to cover 25 fish.

For one week, Rs. 50 to cover 50 fish.

For one day, Rs. 5 to cover 5 fish.

These rules may be subject to alteration and increased or decreased by notification from time to time.

11. (2) (a) These shall be no limit to the number of licensees issued to any individual, provided that the maximum of 120 trout be not exceeded. No license shall be issued for less than the full season, and every time expired license shall be deemed to be exhausted whether the number of fish specified therein shall have been killed or not.

12. (1) No license for fishing for trout will be issued at the Post office at Government, Anjath Estate, Welington and Cochin on payment of the prescribed fee in the Postmaster's exchequer. Trout fishing license for longer periods and license for fish for fish while the trout will, as fishing, be issued at the District Forest Office only on production of a treasury receipt from any Government treasury in the Malabar division for the fees payable therefor.

And the following as rules 8 (1) and 12 respectively:—

a. (1) No license holder may take trout for the purpose of stocking private waters. All fish retained must be killed at the warehouse.

13. Every person appointed by the District Forest Officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules shall be deemed to be a Forest officer under Act V of 1882.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Act No. 10, 1914, April 1, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 56 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Elankattu tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mysore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mysore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, as parcels, with survey or parcel numbers.	Name of owner or owners.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Jain estate, Elankattu tank, Gundlupet village.			
Sec. 4, S. No. 10, 1914.	North, S. No. 10, 1914; south, S. No. 10, 1914.	56.

Act No. 10, 1914, March 31, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an Anjan Chudra in Vellankadu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wynad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wynad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, as parcels, with survey or parcel numbers.	Name of owner or owners.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Jain estate, Wynad taluk, Vellankadu village.			
Sec. 4, S. No. 10, 1914.	North, S. No. 10, 1914; south, S. No. 10, 1914.	42.

Act No. 10, 1914, March 31, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 747 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a channel for the irrigation of wet lands in Manjeri, bounded by Pinar village, Adilshah taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act,

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Buxar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and, devoted to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the hotel is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Raipur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Sturtevantville

Designation of boat, water or dry, name or number	Name of owner or company.	Number(s) of boats required to be taken up	Notes as to take up
Small light draft, 45 horse max., 100 ft. max.			
Govt. wh. S. No. 301 A-2	F. Medeiros	Boats S. No. 244 A-1 and 241 A-1 (out), S. No. 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	475
Do No. 281 A-2	T. Sajo	Boats S. No. 244 A-1; out, S. No. 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 24	
Do No. 301 A-2	Edmondson	Boats S. No. 244 A-1; out, S. No. 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	48
Do No. 281 A-2	A. Sampaio Regadas	Boats S. No. 244 A-1; out, S. No. 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	49
Do No. 281 A-2	A. Sampaio Regadas	Boats S. No. 244 A-1; out, S. No. 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356	

A. BUTTERWORTH:
Dr. Forsberg is ill.

* PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POSTING

Fort St. George, April 1, 1854

M. H. Hg. Has Sahib Parkash Kishanpur, Acharya, Treasury Engineer, is, on leave from home, posted to the Y Circle.

S. R. MURRAY,
Off. Joint Sec. to Govt., F.W.D.
(Gen'l. Building, Bonds and Salvages)

Fort St. George, April 4, 1814.

Under section 2, A. L. of 1879, He Enjoins the Sheriff in (County) hereby declares that the land mentioned in following schedule and measuring: 31 of an acre, to the same in little more than, is now to be a public person, to wit, for the purpose of the channel at the right bank of No 1 Athandemission Creek. Thence northwesterly corner being and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruchkooly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the possession of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Technical Officer, Tirokkojiler, and must be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

Rev. M. George, April 2, 1914.

[illegible]

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Hikalpota and may be inspected at any time during office hours.²

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[illegible]

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13 4/5 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to the Valmughit Upperri; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mapaswan, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Mapaswan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or by, more or less, as per sketch, with survey or plan with number	Name of owner or occupier	Details of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Tribes district, Shigah taluk, Paderah villages.			
No. 8, No. 10 A ..	Ayyathurai Pital ..	North, No. 207 Upperri, east, Thirupattai, south, No. 32 A and 32, west, No. 42 B & C	1/4
No. No. 12 B ..	Chinnayya Pital ..	North, No. 101 Upperri, east and south, No. 52 A & west, No. 51 D.	1/4
No. No. 13 C ..	Do. ..	North, No. 207 Upperri, east, No. 10 B and 10 A, south, No. 42 C and 32, west, No. 52 B.	1/4
No. No. 14 D ..	Kinnasa Pital ..	North, No. 207 Upperri, east, No. 51 D, south, No. 42 D & E, west, No. 52 E, P & Q	1/4
No. No. 15 D ..	Dandabari Pital ..	North, No. 52 J, east, No. 52 G & A & C, south, No. 52 C, west, No. 48.	1/4
No. No. 16 E ..	Bappa Pital ..	North, No. 52 J, east, No. 52 E, south, No. 42 J & A, west, No. 52 G & J.	1/4
No. No. 17 I ..	Ayyathurai Pital ..	North, No. 207 Upperri, east, No. 207 Upperri and 51 H, south, No. 51 H, west, No. 52 J	1/4
No. No. 18 J ..	Bappa Pital ..	North, No. 103, east, 101 Upperri, 102, No. 207 Upperri and 51 G and 51, south, No. 51 G, west, No. 51 E.	1/4
No. No. 19 K ..	Pannasa Ayyappa ..	North, No. 51 J, east, No. 51 G, south, No. 48, west, No. 52 G & J.	1/4
No. No. 20 L ..	Shrinipathi Pital ..	North, No. 207 Upperri, east, No. 207 and 51 G, south, No. 52 G, A, & B, west, No. 52 A & B	1/4
No. No. 21 M ..	K. Sathinayana Chari ..	North, No. 207 Upperri and 51 G, east, No. 52 A & B, south, No. 52 A, west, No. 52 B & A	1/4
No. No. 22 N ..	Ramachandra Pital ..	North, east, No. 42 M, south and west, No. V	1/4
No. No. 23 O ..	Kannayana Chari ..	North, No. 52 M, east, No. 52 K, south, No. 48, west, No. 52 P and 50	1/4
No. No. 24 P ..	Sita Pappa Pital ..	North and east, No. 52 G, south and west, No. 48	1/4
No. No. 25 ..	Ramachandra Pital ..	North, No. 50, east, No. 51 L & M, south, No. 48, west, No. 48 A	1/4
No. No. 26 A ..	Do. ..	North, east, No. 50 A, south, No. 48, west, No. 48 and 50	1/4
No. No. 27 B ..	Do. ..	North, No. 50, east, No. 52 K, O & T, south, No. 42 A, west, No. 51 A	1/4
No. No. 28 ..	Donnamannan Paderah (South of Donnamannan)	North, No. 220 and 222, east, No. 51 N, south, No. 220, west, No. 222	1/4
No. No. 29 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 222, east, No. 220, south, No. 220, west, No. 222	1/4
No. No. 30 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 222 and 220, east, No. 220 and 222, south, No. 220, west, No. 222 Upperri	1/4
No. No. 31 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 222, east, No. 220 and 222, south, No. 222 and 220, west, No. 222 Upperri	1/4
No. No. 32 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 222 and 220, east, No. 222, south, No. 222 and 220, west, No. 222 Upperri	1/4
open, east, & No. 33	Ed. Kethanayyanar and family by trustee Paderah (South)	North, No. 222, east, No. 220, south, No. 222, west, No. 222	1/4
No. No. 34 ..	Donnamannan Paderah (South)	North, No. 220, east, south and west, No. 222 Upperri	1/4
Total ..			10-1/2

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 1/2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road through the Gididatta village; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mapaswan, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mapaswan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, water, dry, forest or open land, with survey or purchase form.	Source of owner or mortgage.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Entered in series up
Continued Section, Reporters to be, Obedience will be.			
Gert., Dry, S. No. 101.	Antipolli Chomchik's wife Antipolli, Antipolli Tarkhish and Chom Antipolli Tarkhish.	Sert., wet and marsh, S. No. 100 & 101, S. No. 101.	101-10 10

Fort St. George, April 2, 1814.

[illegible]

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

DISCUSSION

[illegible]

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, the Boundary the Governor in Council having declared that the land mentioned in the Bill was suitable and necessary for the common utility more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for demarcating with the owner of adjoining lands; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahiti-ler, Ramekandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and *has* to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahiti-ler, Ramekandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of land, with as dry, from or possible, with survey or purchase (P.M.S.)	Name of owner or occupier	The details of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
District of Tahiti, Ramekandrapur taluk, Lala village.			
Joseph, with, N. No. 11 D-2.	Karl Schumann, with of P.M.S. No. 11 D-2.	North, No. 11 D-2; west, No. 11 D-2; south, No. 11 D-2.	100
Jean, with, N. No. 11 D-2.	Karl Schumann, with of P.M.S. No. 11 D-2.	North, No. 11 D-2; west, No. 11 D-2; south, No. 11 D-2.	100
		Total	200

F. E. KORDAN,

Under Secy. to Govt., P. M. S. (Residence French).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 31st March and 7th April 1914, is published for general information:—

No. in the list.	Department	G.O. No. and date.	Subject
1	Public	No. 103, Mar. 18.	General VII Memorial Tahiti-ler Institute, (including a portfolio of illustrations of the 100,000-1000 in aid of the General VII Memorial Fund for the establishment and maintenance of a Tahiti-ler Institute in the French colony and including the views of the General Commission in regard to the 100,000-1000 and proposals of the Institute.)
2	Finance	No. 101, Mar. 19.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
3	Do.	No. 102, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
4	Do.	No. 103, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
5	Do.	No. 104, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
6	Do.	No. 105, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
7	Do.	No. 106, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
8	Do.	No. 107, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
9	Do.	No. 108, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
10	Do.	No. 109, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
11	Do.	No. 110, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
12	Do.	No. 111, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
13	Do.	No. 112, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
14	Do.	No. 113, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
15	Do.	No. 114, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
16	Do.	No. 115, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
17	Do.	No. 116, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
18	Do.	No. 117, Mar. 20.	Subject: Tahiti-ler Institute—Accepting the — for 1914-1915 of the Tahiti-ler Institute Fund. (S. 1)
19	Finance	No. 100, Mar. 4.	Accepting the interest of various sundry items received during the past year. (S. 1)

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NOTE.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. D. HOSSE,
As. Chief Engineer



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1914.

[Price, 1 s. 6 p.]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORIAL RULES.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1914.

The following Memorial Rules are republished for general information:—

A.

RULES REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THIS NATURE TO BE PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPRESS OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

It is to be noted that this rule has no effect as regards memorials on the subject of the Military or Naval or Air Force of the Army.

I. No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter provided.

II. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should contain all material statements and arguments relied upon by the memorialist and be complete in itself; and it should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be presented through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the memorial. In cases where the Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the memorial, it should be presented through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the memorialist is or has been residing or employed or, if there is no Local Government answering to these descriptions, then through the Government of India.

The Indian Board is regarded as the Local Government in respect of memorials from persons who reside in India.

IV. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of a memorial which—

(a) relates to—

- (i) any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or
- (ii) any Legislative Provision of the Governor-General in Council or to an Act to which the Governor-General has assented, or

(b) a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise, or

(c) if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible.

Every such memorial should be forwarded with a covering letter establishing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the Secretary of State for India.

It is to be noted that in the case of memorials and petitions relating to proposed Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Colonies, the Legislative Assembly, or the Legislative Council of the Colonies, the Government of India should be forwarded through the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India should be forwarded through the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India should be forwarded through the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India should be forwarded through the Secretary of State for India.

V. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through a Local Government, other than the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded to the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, in the form of a Memorandum, to the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed.*

VI. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India from a person who has been employed in the army should, if it relates to a military subject, be forwarded through the Adjutant-General. Considering the Powers of the Government in which the memorialist has served. The Adjutant-General will forward it, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India or the Military Department for transmission to the authority addressed.

VII. No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Government in India may be preferred in the Home Government, except in the case of an appeal from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a British officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Judicial Department. Such appeals must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the person concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

VIII. A memorial may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist or such agent and must comply with a specific paper.

IX. Memorials, in, other with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the Vernacular, or in English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

X. It will be well for the transmitting office to communicate facilities, and if they are local to be answered or fully, to give the full, in writing to the memorialist.

XI. It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The original will usually be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XII. As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel should not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India, beyond a month after the receipt of the memorial.

XIII. The Governments in India are ruled with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India in the following cases—

- (1) Where a memorial is illegible or unrecognizable.
- (2) Where a memorial submitted through a Local Government is in a proper language.
- (3) When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority in which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are advanced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to His Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State for India has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be transmitted.
- (4) When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly proceeding on a claim.
- (5) When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not in the service of the Government or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.
- (6) When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

Note 1.—If the memorial is positively an appeal for money or pension, or contains such an appeal, it must be transmitted, as in the case of appeals.

Note 2.—Where a memorial of the kind referred to in Note 1 is referred to the Secretary of State for India for consideration, but is not referred to the Government of India or the Local Government, the person and name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, and the name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, should be stated in the memorial.

Note 3.—The 15th August 1909.

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* Appeals by private persons from the orders of the Judicial Commission in the, in the first instance, to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India will be only in the event of an appeal to the Government or to the Secretary of State for India.

† Appeals by British persons from the orders of the Judicial Commission in the, in the first instance, to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India.

‡ As it frequently happens that the orders of the Judicial Commission in the, in the first instance, to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India, are not referred to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India, but are referred to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India, the person and name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, and the name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, should be stated in the memorial.

§ It is desirable to state, in the first instance, that it is not the intention of the Government of India to consider that any person presented for consideration to the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India should be referred to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India, but is referred to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India, the person and name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, and the name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, should be stated in the memorial.

¶ It is desirable to state, in the first instance, that it is not the intention of the Government of India to consider that any person presented for consideration to the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India should be referred to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India, but is referred to the Government of India, or to the Secretary of State for India, the person and name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, and the name of the person or persons to whom it is referred, should be stated in the memorial.

(7) * When a memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month or who is an appeal against a similar order of a Local Government conferred by the Government of India from a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

Reg.—The first sentence in this clause applies to the orders of the Government of India as well as those of Local Governments.

(8) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision, which by law or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(9) When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective status in pension.

(10) When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-issuance by one of the Governments in India of a decision vested in such Government by law or rule.

(11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.

(12) When a memorial is an appeal against orders relating the grant of a pension to an inferior servant who is not eligible for such grant under the pension rules.

XIII. The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India, when the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject; and the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal may withhold the transmission of a memorial which under rule IV they are authorized to forward direct, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Local Government concerned on the same subject; provided that, when the memorial is one for pension which no authority in India has power to grant, it should be addressed to His Majesty and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

XIV. When a memorial is withheld, the memorialist should be informed of the fact and of the reason for it.

XV. A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XIII, with the reasons for withholding them, will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the department concerned to the Secretary of State for India.

B

Rules regarding the submission of Petitions to the Government of India.

Rule 1.—Who may file the words "Local Government" include a Local Administration and the Commissioner in India, and also, except in regard to petitions under rule 1 (7), when salary was more than Rs. 20 a month, the Head of a Department directly under the Government of India and District and Independent Native Commissioners.

Rule 2.—These rules do not apply to non-pensionable employees, clerical, and postal establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, or when Circular 55, * (Railways, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1913, applies).

Rule 3.—These rules apply, so far as may be, to all memorials, letters and applications, etc., addressed to the Government-General in Council.

Rule 4.—These rules apply also to petitions by persons no longer in military employ who have served in the Army or the Royal Indian Marine, to have been attached to regiments or battalions or the staff of Departments of the Army or any auxiliary.

SECTION I.

As to the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the petition. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the petition, it should be forwarded through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the petitioner is or has last been residing or employed.

* The Government Council considered that the discretionary power of withholding petitions under clause 8.

† These paragraphs. Rule XIII of the Rules for the submission, receipt, and transmission of memorials and other papers of the memorialists addressed to the Secretary of State, Government of India, or to the High Commissioner for the Government of India in India, by private persons or by officers of any Local Departments, should be read with caution, and only after full consideration of the facts in each case. Having regard to the composition and character of the Indian subordinate services, character of Government establishments, relative status of officers, it is not correct to say, and it is right to say, under such circumstances, every application should be addressed to those of making themselves heard. Further, when, as sometimes happens, that representation reach the Secretary of State through unofficial channels, it is convenient that it should be in a position at once to deal with them, instead of being referred, as may now be the case, to other departments in the Ministry. Such petitions, therefore, should not be withheld when there is no reasonable ground for difference of opinion as to the proper course to take in the Government of India, or when they contain nothing to which the Secretary of State is likely to be specially drawn. — Memorandum, Executive, The India Office, Publicity, dated 20th September 1913.

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or, when the petitioners are numerous, by the signatures of one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and, when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary in the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officers or public bodies should be sent through the Local Government.

SECTION II.

As to the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

5. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.
6. Every petition should be submitted through the hand of the officer or department in which the petitioners belong, and should be forwarded by him through the usual official channel.

7. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in the matter.

8. No action will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer still in the public service, unless it is submitted by the officer himself.

SECTION III.

As to the transmission or withholding of petitions by Local Governments.

9. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded by the Local Government accompanied with a concise statement of the material facts and (unless there are special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the defence was in writing. Where service or character books are maintained these should be submitted.

10. Where the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

11. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unsubmittable.
- (2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly penurious or claimant.
- (5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government; or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government; or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

12. In the last of these cases, namely:—

(a) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(b) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(c) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(d) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(e) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(f) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(g) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(h) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(i) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(j) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(k) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(l) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(m) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(n) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(o) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(p) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(q) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(r) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(s) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(t) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(u) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(v) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(w) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(x) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(y) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

(z) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has no legal power of interference;

- (10) When a petition is an appeal against the decision by the Local Government of a decision vested in it by law or rule.
- (11) When a petition is an appeal to a man for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or to report to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.
- (12) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.
- (13) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is completely to pass orders and no previous application for redress has been made to the Local Government.
- (14) When a petition makes a proposal regarding legislation which the Local Government is not prepared to support.
12. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.
13. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 11, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the proper department.

C

RULES RELATING TO THE SUBMISSION AND RECEIPT OF PETITIONS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PORT ST. GEORGE.

I. (1) Any person having cause of complaint against any servant of Government shall, for the first instance, seek redress from the local authority who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect. If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Revenue, Court, or other superior authority, by which the local authority is controlled; or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no such controlling authority.

(2) Petitions containing complaints against military officers should be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

II. (1) The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Revenue or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities, or to the Court and the orders or decisions of those authorities respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

(2) Petitions from persons who have been employed in the Army should, if they relate to a military subject, be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

III. In order to enable Government to reform the foregoing rules, without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will undertake that a party aggrieved by an order is entitled to have, on application, a copy of such order, which should contain full details of the grounds of the decision. This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment.

IV. Government will receive petitions only from principals; communications regarding the names of a valid or spent will receive no attention. Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

V. As the Governor in Council, never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations to the gift of heads of departments will remain unattended.

VI. Applications from resigned candidates wishing to obtain appointments in the public service and praying for exceptions from the examination rules must be made to the head of the department which they wish to enter.

VII. Every officer wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

VIII. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

IX. Every petition must be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs or belonged.

X. (1) The head of the office or department shall, unless empowered under rule XI or XVI to return or withhold it, at once forward the petition to the Government through the ordinary official channel, and may make such remarks, as he may require in regard to the accuracy of the statements made and inferences drawn in the petition; he will also forward such records, not submitted by the applicant, as should properly be considered in order to the due disposal of the petition.

(2) If the petition is an appeal against an order or decision from Government service, the papers submitted by the head of the office or department should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his decision was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or arrears, books are submitted these also should be submitted.

XI. (2) Every petition from an inhabitant of a Native State under the political control of the Madras Government must be submitted through the British Resident or Political Officer of the State in which the petitioner resides.

(2) The Resident or Political Officer will forward the petition to the Government of Madras with each report on the case as may be necessary.

XII. Petitions from the Carnatic alipendaries, or on the subject of Carnatic stipends, should be submitted through the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

XIII. Petitions from Political prisoners other than Carnatic alipendaries and from Kandyan prisoners, or on the subject of Political prisoners other than Carnatic, should be submitted through the Government Agent or the Collector of the district in which the petitioner resides.

XIV. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of Government, is dishonouring, disrespectful or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor-General, in Council, or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person, nominally possessing no claim.
- (5) When a petition is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference.
- (7) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.
- (8) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or is signed in which the time fixed by law for appeal has been exceeded.
- (9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and does not relate to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- (10) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.
- (11) When the action desired in a petition is in the nature of a demand and not a right, or when an officer fails to obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority cannot usually be held to apply.
- (12) When a petition is an appeal against any order prejudicially affecting a Government servant or an employee of a local authority who is in receipt of a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, if an appeal against such order has already been decided by an officer superior to the officer passing the order; provided that appeals against pensionable free Municipal servants holding appointments for maximum salary of which is not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or from medical establishments of Government whose salaries have been sent to Local Boards or Municipal Councils, or from Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination will be exempt from the operation of this rule.
- (13) When a petition is an appeal against an order dispensing with the services of a temporary employee of the Local Government in accordance with the terms of his appointment.
- (14) When a petition is an appeal against the decision of a duly constituted Court of Law in a Native State in political relations with Government.
- (15) When a petition is a request for interference in a matter of purely internal policy with the union or order of the Ruler of a Native State of which the petitioner is a subject; provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the Ruler to Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of anarchy so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

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XV. The authorities named in the margin are vested with discretionary power to accept, for correction or modification petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition runs in the name of a ruler or agent instead of in the name of the petitioner.

XVI. The same authorities are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly unworthy as such.
- (2) When a petition relates to a subject on which there are previous applications for redress for have made to them.

D

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OR ADMINISTRATIONS AND BY OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OF PROVINCES, MARCHAIS, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE KINGDOM, RELATING TO MATTERS AFFECTING PERSONS OR PLACES UNDER THEIR POLITICAL CHARGE, WHEN SUCH PETITIONS OR OTHER PAPERS ARE ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

I.—Memorials, etc., addressed to the Government of India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State, within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter lies, accompanied by a copy of the order appointing appeal and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist or each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules, should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

5. The transmitting office must enclose each memorial with a resolution and, if they are bound to be known as such, with the list in sending to the memorialist.

6. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

7. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

- (1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is defamatory, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which even includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When the memorial relates to a matter which is within the competence of the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer to dispose of, and no application has previously been made to such Government, Administration, or Political Officer for redress.
- (5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the order against which an appeal is made, provided that the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.
- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

- (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer as a recognized Court of Appeal as regards a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.

* *Notes on the Rules of Government of India.*—Memorials which are petitions for mercy or justice, must be accompanied by a letter from the memorialist to the Secretary of State, signed by the memorialist, and addressed to the Secretary of State for India, and must be accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State for India, signed by the Secretary of State for India, and must be accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State for India, signed by the Secretary of State for India.

- (2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Government-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.
- (3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or refusal of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorandum is a subject, provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and since the matter complained of does not disclose a state of extreme so grave that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

NOTE—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Government-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Ruler of the State to which it is appointed.

* E.g., petitions from Government servants about the Ruler, pensions, etc.

8. Memorials from persons, who in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

* 9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, and no appeal shall lie to the Government of India, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—

(a) Cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Dabhoi District Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Revenue Courts, from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(b) Cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules mentioned in Government Resolution No. 4211, dated the 26th November 1908, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(c) Civil Judge's Court cases.

(2) Memorials when desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of forwarding such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeals shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of rules 6 and 7. This rule shall not apply to—

(a) Appeals in civil cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;

(b) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department notification No. 146 (Public), dated the 18th January 1906;

(c) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

NOTE—Memorials, etc., addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Secretary of State for India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist or each of them.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and unless there be special reasons to the contrary, no repetition of opinions.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

NOTE—The two writing offices should examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, set on the foot by marking on the marginal.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Offices in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty with the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

- (1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is derogatory, disrespectful, or impudent.
- (3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a respondent submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances, which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), and secured the decision of the Government-General (or Governor) in Council upon it.
- (5) When the memorialist has appealed more than six months after the date on which the memorial was informed of the order against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration, or Political Office, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.
- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor-General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), to the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases, in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

- (a) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), as a suggested Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.
- (b) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, an appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.
- (c) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy which the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject; provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of affairs so grave that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

8. A.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and carry the same policies as the Native Administration which it replaces.

B.—This rule applies to memorials from Government servants and to appeals from Government servants.

9. Memorials from persons, in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorials relating to the Home Department when they are applicable.

10. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

- (1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—
 - (a) Cases come in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajadarsik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the State High Courts from whose division an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.
 - (b) Cases come in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules mentioned in Government Resolution No. 301, dated the 18th November 1940, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.
 - (c) Cases before the Court case.

* See by Rule 7 (2) of Section 2 and 11—Memorials which are specially appeals for reasons given by the Government. But these memorials will not affect the Memorials for special appeals for reasons given by the Local Government and forwarded by the Home Department Resolution No. 301-1940-41, dated the 18th November 1940 as modified by Foreign Department Circular No. 4211-L.R. dated the 25th August 1941.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in public cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

- (a) appeals in Guss cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;
- (b) memorials of the class specially covered in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department circular No. 148 (India), dated the 19th January 1933;
- (c) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Government power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other chiefs.

III.—List of memorials to the Secretary of State and of petitions to the Government of India withheld under the discretionary powers conferred by the above rules will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IV.—When a petition or memorial is withheld, the writer should be informed of the fact and of the reason for withholding it.

A. G. CADEW,
Chief Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 143 / 1944 MATRONS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1944. (Pages 2 to 4 p.)

Part 3-3.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS

Phil. B. George, April 7, 1934.

No. 648.—In pursuance of the power conferred by section 31 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tiruvelli, to be a member of the District Board of Tiruvelli.

26-602.-In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Medical Local Boards Act, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor, to be a member of the District Board of Chittoor.

No. 620—In exercise of the power conferred by section 31 of the Indian Land Claims Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.R. Wallisworth, Abnaya Tawbi, Akshaya Anand, M.R.R. Ganapappa Subba Reddi Gera and Joseph Hji Hassan Sabah Sabharwal and to appoint M.R.R. Tirupakkulam Thirumangar Raja Arudrayog Anand and M.R.R. Huppidayog Somasundaram Reddi Gera to be members of the District Board of Gwalior.

Sec. 471 in the exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indiana Local Boards Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M. H. Dyer, Darius B. Foster, Isaac H. Hinkle, Archibald Averett, M. E., and the Treasury Deputy Collector, Indianapolis, to be members of the District Board of Indianapolis.

So. 479.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1886, the Government is pleased to appoint M H S. Anantharama Muru Saad Madhavar (Annam) to be a member of the Western Branch of South Arcot.

No. 473.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Government in Council is pleased to reappoint the Talukdar of Chittoor to be Vice-President of the Chittoor Taluk Board in the District of Chittoor with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 474.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Malaya Local Boards Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. My. Iyann Subashar Periyasami Desika Acharyas, Ammal, B.A., to be Vice-President of the District Board of Trichopoly.

No. 472.—Under clause (c) of sub section (3) of section 3 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, Mr. Arthur John Leach has been duly appointed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 428.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 24 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1924, the Government in Council do hereby appoint M. K. R. Han Eshwar Perumal, Natchik, North Arcot, to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Telvay.

No. 607.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M. R. By. Arum Thiruvalluvaran Madhupur Lachmannaiah Madhupur Arungal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chelavaram.

No. 608.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant William Collier Paton, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Trichingopoly.

No. 609.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Major David Claude Kemp, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Trichingopoly.

No. 610.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Herbert Alden Kermack to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bithoorpet.

No. 611.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Leonard Ingham Percy to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 612.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. By. Iyyanki Venkata Chalapathi Rao Patan's Gura to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bithoorpet.

No. 613.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. M. D. Chaita Raju Nataraj Sahib Sahakar to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kuzumb.

No. 614.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M.R. By. Manakrishna Sambathia Madhupur Arungal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chelavaram.

No. 615.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M.R. By. Yennamalai Narayanaiah Pannai Gura and M.R. By. Talamakudi Ramakrishna Rao Patan's Gura have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the municipality of Virumangudi.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 616.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. By. Anakkodu Thiruvalluvaran Desamudayan Pillai Arungal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Tanjore District Board.

No. 617.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. By. Minakshisundaram Pillai Nalla Pillai Arungal has been duly elected as a member of the Cuddalore District Board in the district of Cuddalore.

No. 618.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. By. Vengal Rao Subbi Reddi Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Madhavapuri Taluk Board in the district of Cuddalore.

No. 619.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. By. Marappan Nether Sappayya Nader Arungal has been duly elected as a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board in the district of Madurai.

No. 620.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. By. Gnanakrishna Adharam Reddi Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Annamal Taluk Board in the district of Madurai.

No. 621.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Thatchund to be a member of the Cheryyur Taluk Board.

No. 622.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Sub-Inspector of Police, Villavur, to be a member of the Villavur Taluk Board.

No. 623.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints Alangudi Lallu Sahib Sahakar, Esq., Alder Sahib Sahib Sahakar and M.R. By. Vennamalai Madhupur Arungal to be members of the Villavur Taluk Board.

No. 624.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Assistant Engineer to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, and the Tahsildar of Villavur to be members of the Villavur Taluk Board.

[illegible]

NOTIFICATIONAL. -

No. 102.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from the date of the enclosure, a portion of the land bearing Sullimane No. 468 D of Nellore taluk, Ondalur taluk, the Nellore district, measuring 9-65 acres and forming part of the old abandoned road called Sutta's Estuary-Nellore road shall be included from the enclosure of the said Act.

By 713.—Under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby delegates to district boards the power vested in him by sub-section (2) of section 137-B of the Act to authorize the removal of taluk boards to close any public market or any market thereof.

No. 714.—Under subsection (5) of section 94 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 102 acres of land in S. No. 124 1/2 in Poonpuri village, Gajpur taluk, South Arcot district, specified in the notification No. 879, published at page 232 of Part I of A of the *First St. George Gazette*, dated 17th June 1915, as required for quarrying metal.

¹ See, for example, the following: *United States v. 100 Acres of Land in the Moorpark Valley, California*, 100 F.2d 1001, 1002 (9th Cir. 1937), cert. denied, 131 F.2d 1001 (9th Cir. 1943); *United States v. 100 Acres of Land in the Moorpark Valley, California*, 100 F.2d 1001, 1002 (9th Cir. 1937), cert. denied, 131 F.2d 1001 (9th Cir. 1943); *United States v. 100 Acres of Land in the Moorpark Valley, California*, 100 F.2d 1001, 1002 (9th Cir. 1937), cert. denied, 131 F.2d 1001 (9th Cir. 1943).

30. 7th.—In modification of so much of resolution No. 895 published on page 219 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th June 1952, as relates to the number of members on the South-west Municipal Council to be appointed by election, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the number of such members shall be 12.

No. 117.—In extension of the power conferred on him by sub-section (2) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1914, and in modification of the existing boundaries, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the boundaries of the Coimbatore municipality shall, from 1st May 1914, be as follows:—

References

With a 1/2 mile from southern boundary of field No. 37 of Garrettsville where it touches the Hamilton canal and running east along the northern boundary of field No. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 86

Ext.—The Bay of Bengal where the southern boundary of field No. 299 meets it to the north-eastern corner of field No. 1812 of Turral.

[illegible]

Foot.—From the last mentioned point along the salt creek and Samoklets' road up to the point where the northern boundary commences.

survey Nos. 41 and 55 and through survey Nos. 75 and 76 up to the boundary stone fixed on the bank, turns south-west, runs along the bank up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 96, then runs crossing the boundary line between Sathasampalam and Marangudi, runs along the eastern boundary of pottash Nos. 120 and 96 till it meets the river fixed on the northern bank of the river, turns east, runs along the northern bank of the river where it meets the existing of the survey, crosses the river and joins the boundary stone fixed in pottash No. 100 on the northern bank of the river, turns south-west, runs through pottash No. 105 up to the boundary stone fixed on the road to Elimadai, turns south, runs through pottash Nos. 43, 45, 41, 44 and 102 up to the stone fixed in pottash No. 101.

Southern boundary—starts from the Madras Municipal Council stone placed on the bank of Irumbanallur tank pottash No. 101, and runs towards north, joins Sathasampalam, crosses survey No. 536 and runs towards east, crosses Sathasampalam, crosses western bank and eastern edge of pottash survey No. 536, S, M, W, X, Y, Z, A-11, B-11 and joins the coconut tree No. 47 and runs west from survey No. 48 and again turns south and crossing the Pamban railway line, turns north-west, runs along the village lands, northern edge of survey Nos. 56-A, 59, 61, 62, 530, 532, 539, 547, 549, 547, 551, 552, 553, 554, then turns to the north up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 554, then through the north-east, east, south and west of survey No. 528, then along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 505, 519, 503 and 528, then runs to the north up to the junction of survey Nos. 456 and 528, then turns to the west along the northern and the western boundaries of 456 and then turns to the west along the southern boundary of survey No. 467, then turns to the north-west including the road (portion of survey No. 621) and joins at the railway Anappanadi gate, then runs towards west through survey No. 480 and the Chinnamund road, survey No. 631, and joins the Madras Municipal Council stone survey No. 117 and the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 140 and runs between survey Nos. 138 and 140 till it meets the stone fixed in survey No. 142, then turns north, runs between survey Nos. 141 and 142, joins the boundary stone fixed in the corner of survey No. 142, turns west, runs through survey Nos. 140, 131, 152, 140, 150, 143, 154, 142, across the boundary line of Irama Vilagam and Sathasampalam villages; then it turns through pottash Nos. 553 and 554 crossing the Kuthanai Nali and Tiruchuli road, passes through pottash No. 202, joins the stone fixed in the Vilagam tank head, runs through the bed of the tank and joins the stone fixed on the other side of the tank and goes along the northern side of the railway line, joins the stone fixed near the boundary stone of Sathasampalam, Irama Vilagam and Sathasampalam villages, runs along the northern boundary line between the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 37, 18, 21, 32 and 33 where it meets the stone fixed on the Tampasankundam road, crosses the road and meets the Tampasankundam railway gate and runs a long the north-east side of the railway line through survey Nos. 531, 53, B-1, 1-4, B A-1, B-1, 3-1, 7 B-3, 1-1, 9 A-3 and turns north-west, crosses the Vellore railway line and joins the Madras municipal stone placed in survey No. 37.

Western boundary—begins from the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 27, turns north and passes through the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 37, 38, 115, 116, 112, 105 and 118, turns north again and runs along the western boundaries of survey Nos. 118 and 104 till it meets the old water project head, then turns north-west and passing round the north-western boundary of survey No. 208 runs through survey No. 218 and then northwards through survey Nos. 219 and 217 till it meets the stone fixed on the western boundary line of survey No. 208, turns north, runs through survey No. 223, 222, 223, 225, 220, 274, 284 and 272, then northwards through survey Nos. 270, 269, 268, 266 and 265 till it meets the stone placed in survey No. 264, turns north and passes through No. 225 till it meets the stone fixed in survey No. 223, turns west and runs along the southern border line of survey No. 233 and to the northern border line of survey Nos. 237 and 236 where Haverisampalam village begins and runs west up to the stone fixed in survey No. 242, where it passes the river and joins the stone fixed in survey No. 245 of the Vilagam village where the southern boundary begins.

No. 713.—Under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1881, the Governor in Council hereby substitutes the following for the first sentence of the revised rule regulating the transfer of immovable property vested in or belonging to municipal councils, published at page 516 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th August 1909:—

No immovable property vesting in or belonging to a municipal council shall be transferred by sale, mortgage or exchange without the sanction of its council when the value of the property is Rs. 250 or less. The sanction of Government shall be obtained when this limit is exceeded.

No. 714.—Under sections 8 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Damar in the Wandsworth taluk of the North Arcot district lying within the boundaries stated below shall, with effect from 1st April 1914, be constituted into the union of Damar for the purposes of the said Act and that the maximum number of members to be appointed to the panchayat of the said union shall, in the first instance, be seven:—

North.—Sathasampalam village and S. Nos. 120, 122, 153 and 128 of Damar.

East.—S. Nos. 148, 108, 141, 172, 174, 138, 176, 180, 202, 203, 204 and 218 of Damar.

South.—S. Nos. 226, 216, 215, 240 and 240 of Damar.

West.—S. Nos. 147, 205, 272, 278, 288, 293, 292 and 293 of Damar.

No. 725.—Under sections 3 and 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and in modification of order under No. 226, published at page 187 of Part I.A. of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 26th March 1904, in as far as it relates to the appointment of an officer to perform the functions of a Collector under that Act, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Hon. Justice Treacy, Esquire, to perform those functions in respect of the acquisition of land referred to in the notification and directs him to take order thereon.

No. 726.—Under section 52 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is hereby directed that, from and after the date of this notification, the piece of land in the Table hereto appended is to be sold in the following order:—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any or several numbers.	Boundaries of the land.	Extent of land to be acquired.
S. No. 2084 (road purchase of No. 41 in road No. 3 of the Madras Municipality).	North and east, S. No. 2084; south, S. No. 2085; west, S. No. 2086.	1 acre.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 727.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31 of an acre, in the name of the owner or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for road No. 1 in the Madras Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Hon. Justice Treacy, Esquire, to perform the functions of a Collector under that Act and directs him to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any or several numbers.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Madras Municipality.			
Area, 31 of an acre.	Madras Municipality.	North, S. No. 2084; east, S. No. 2085; south, S. No. 2086; west, S. No. 2087.	31 of an acre.
Do. 31 of an acre.	Do.	North, S. No. 2084; east, S. No. 2085; south, S. No. 2086; west, S. No. 2087.	31 of an acre.
		Total.	61 of an acre.

No. 728.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31 of an acre, in the name of the owner or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a road in the Madras Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Hon. Justice Treacy, Esquire, to perform the functions of a Collector under that Act and directs him to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any or several numbers.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Madras Municipality.			
Area, 31 of an acre.	Madras Municipality.	North, S. No. 2084; east, S. No. 2085; south, S. No. 2086; west, S. No. 2087.	31 of an acre.

At 108.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 1/2 of an acre, is the same as is more or less needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a school house in Hareburg road, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Permanent Officer, Kanhal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the above-mentioned land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Records Division Officer, Kuala, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

H. M. G. J. VAN DER WERF ET AL.

Description of land, whether dry, open, in pasture, &c., with number of pounds per acre.	Name of owner or occupier.	Remuneration of the land exposed to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Yellow clay soil, some tallow, some rapeseed.</i>			
100000, with 6. No. 10-15.	Charles Thompson, Chas. G. and Charles Thompson.	Stock, 50 000 lb. D. 1/2; seed, 50 000 lb. wheat, 50 000 lb. D. 1/2.	10000 50

3. To the—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council, hereby declares that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 627 sq. ac. or less, in the name of the late Govt. of Madras, is required in a public purpose, in view of the construction of a building for the Government Meteorological School, Visnagar; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Deputy Commissioner, Visnagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice by the completion of the said land.

2. A plot of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsiladar, Virinagaram, and may be loaned at any time during office hours.

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Description of land, with or without any special feature, with survey or previous assessments.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Flacupuram district, Palanganthor taluk, Palanganthor mandal revenue village.</i>			
Village area ..	East Rangapuzhal ..	North, municipal road; well, house of Palanganthor, and recently built in Palanganthor, village, Kili- mangalam, Rangapuzhal; road, ground area of population of Rangapuzhal.	250-00
Do. ..	Jai Raja U. V. V. Chokkappa swami, proprietor of triplichoth swami.	South, municipal road; well, East Rangapuzhal's market place, north and west, swami's area.	250-00
Total ..			500-00

Y. 731.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring "of or in acres, to the area a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road from Tanakia to Vidyapur, and, under sections 8 and 9, the Tahsildar of Tanakia is appointed to perform the duties required by the said sections.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Taluk officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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No. 712.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 4.73 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Macgregor-Meduna road; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, more or less, as per schedule, with survey or ground number.	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kalyan district, Narasapur taluk, Pendurthi village.			
Gover, val. No. 148 ..	Archi Chowrya	North, No. 114; west, No. 102; south, No. 108;	acres .. 51
Do	Chakali Sengupta	North, No. 121; east, No. 129; south, No. 130;	16
Do	Do	West, No. 128	21
Gover, Rev. No. 80 ..	Do	Do	0.9
Gover, Rev. No. 399 ..	Radhakrishnaiah	North, No. 217-2; east, No. 203; south, No. 194;	13
Do	Do	West, No. 204	43
Gover, Rev. No. 379 ..	Do	North and east, No. 205-1; south, No. 201; west,	43
Do	Do	North, No. 201-1; east, No. 200-2; south, No.	12
Do	Do	West, No. 200-1	51
Do	Do	North, No. 217; east, No. 205-1; south, No. 200-1	10
Do	Do	West, No. 200-1	41
Do	Do	North and east, No. 199-1; south, No. 198-1;	41
Do	Do	West, No. 198-1	41
Do	Do	North, No. 211-1; east, No. 200; south, No. 200-1;	41
Do	Do	West, No. 200-1	41
Total			3.73

No. 713.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 1.90 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the road at the junction of the Telukchene road and the Pathachampai cross road in the Salem municipality; and under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, more or less, as per schedule, with survey or ground number.	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem village.			
Thirupathi, Salem ..	M. S. R.	North, near No. 215; east, Kanchiappan's	acres .. 1.90
Do	Do	South, near No. 215; west, Kanchiappan's	1.90

No. 714.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring .65 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, more or less, as per schedule, with survey or ground number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Salem taluk, Gudalur village.			
Govt. No. 1-4 ..	Archi Venkateswara Reddy ..	North, east and south, No. 1-2; west, No. 5 ..	acres .. .65

7a. 735.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 of an acre, to be more or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for making a public well at Irpinj Kanungod Taluk, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Bangalore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the head is kept in the office of the Takshilār of Kaurāgarh and may be traced out at any time during office hours.

References

Description of bird, wet or dry, clean or soiled, with specimen or possible specimen.	Status of species or subspecies.	Exact location of the bird acquired or to be taken ap- proximately.	Reference to the collector ap- proximately.
South Georgia Island, Fitzroy Sound, St. St. Peter village			
Tyr. B. No. 1014	Cyanocephalus	North, E. No. 1014 A-1; male, male and female, E. No. 1014 A-1.	none

No. 126.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby orders that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 60 acres, be taken for the purpose of the following public purpose, to wit, for constructing a latrine for the village of Narsipalli village; and, under section 6 of the said Act, the persons mentioned in the following schedule are appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Hawaiian Dispensal Officer, Hagahau, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Examples of land, and so forth, from all points N.M., with survey or patent number	Name of owner or company.	Enclosure of this land required to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
Colony of desert, Pahrump valley, diastrophic stage.			
Verl. Agr. S. No. 3024-A.	Glennville Verde and Sub-division.	Verl. S. No. 300: 300, 301 and west S. No. 300-B.	Area - 61

No. 737.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Chennai hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8 gowdas and 3,178 square feet, in the village of Lathur near Arinj, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model school on H-1's Road, Teykumam; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of land, acre or less, shown or permitted, with survey or permit number	Name of owner or occupant	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>State of New York, Albany County, Troy Townships.</i>			
Dey, W. S. No. 3122, 5, part.	F. F. Johnson and Charles and Hazel sons, owners of approximately three on the land, beginning Frank, A. G. Johnson, John Frank, A. Johnson, William and Alfred Johnson, Harry Edith, William and Edith, Wil- helmina Anna, Frederick Frederic, Edgar, Helen Edith, William and Eugene, Ray D. and John Edwin Lyon.	North, E. S. No. 3123 and 3124, other part cont. 5 3/4 Acs. 1893; south and west, E. S. No. 3125, other part.	4 groups of 3, 2, 2 acres less.

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2. A plan of the hotel is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001799

Description of land, well or dry, tract or parcel with survey or plat number.	Name of owner or owners.	Particulars of the land applied to be taken up.	Extent to which it is taken up.
<i>Diological district, Terevulle taluk, Travancore taluk.</i>			
Malabar panchayath.	Mangalam Nallu.	North, Hama; Kallid Malanayad; 2 uper Hama Dudhi's bakery; west, Parayana Kudli's garden; south, Kumbalanga Kudli's bakery; west, Kumbalanga Kudli's garden.	sq. yds. 1,000.

By the Hon. Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of York, Ontario, do hereby declare that the land mentioned in the foregoing schedule and measuring 3218 of an acre, in the 2nd & 14th ranges and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st,

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Division Office, Manassas, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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No. 726.—Under section 1 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 151 acares, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road and right-of-way, as follows:—*At Jagger's land, 151 acares or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road and right-of-way, as follows:—*

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Karpis Division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 10.10.11.1

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No. 741.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 a 0 c, more or less, be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the canal at Palaguppalu village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Addiswaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Addiswaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not to be taken up permanently, with survey or permanent rights.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Palaguppalu Taluk, District of Bellary, Palaguppalu village.</i>			
Village, 5 No. 100.	Malliga Katappa ..	North, house belonging to Katappa, and garden belonging to Malliga Katappa; south, land and school; east, stream part belonging to Katappa and Katappa.	40-00
No.	Jakkappa Chinnappa ..	North, part of Katappa's house, and garden belonging to Malliga Katappa; south, and east, land and school.	40
No.	Malliga Katappa ..	North, stream part belonging to J. Katappa and land part belonging to Katappa; south, land part belonging to Katappa and land and school; south and east, road.	40
		Total ..	120

No. 742.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 100 a, more or less, be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground for Mahomedans; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Channarayana, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Channarayana, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not to be taken up permanently, with survey or permanent rights.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Channarayana Taluk, District of Bellary, Palaguppalu village.</i>			
Gift, 5 No. 100 Act.	Channarayana and Kanna ..	North, 5 No. 100 Act and 100, and, 5 No. 100; south, 5 No. 100; west, 5 No. 100 and 100.	100-00

No. 743.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22 a 0 c, more or less, be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Canal at Kumbhara; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbhara, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbhara, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not to be taken up permanently, with survey or permanent rights.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kumbhara Taluk, District of Bellary, Kumbhara village.</i>			
Gift, 5 No. 100 Act.	Kumbhara Chetti, Chinnappa Chetti, Kumbhara Chetti, Chinnappa Chetti, and Kanna ..	North, road No. 1, and, road No. 2, and land part, stream part, south, 5 No. 100, and, 5 No. 100.	22-00

From the Nelson Property—cont.

Division.	Taluk.	Villages or towns.	District.	Taluk.	Villages or towns.
North Arcot— east.	Tiruppur— east.	Pennampalli.	North Arcot— east.	Yallore— east.	Yala Pindupalli.
		Puram.			Tellara.
		Sankampetram.			Vattanam.
		Tiruppur.			Vannamangalam.
		Tiruppur (handlet of Kumbakonam).		Hosur ..	Arappalli.
		Tiruvet.			Dudala Uthama-
		Vellankompett.			thana.
		Vengalambadi.			Eggarali.
		Tiruvembadi (old).	Salem ..	Erisangudi.	Mucupalli.
		Tiruvalluram (old- ing in Arcot).			Nyalampalli.
		Tiruvannamangali.			Selalai.
					Tirupalli.
	Yallore ..	Ambur.	South Arcot.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
		Sankuthappam.			
		Purupattappam.		Negapattam ..	Pattapattam.

Abstract—Details the *Madness* episodes of

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Annex to the Indian Directory—1913

Territory or Province.	Inland locations.		Territory or Province.	Island locations.			
	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Islands and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			
V. The Punjab—cont.	(a) Districts—cont.		VIII. The United Provinces—cont.	(a) Districts—cont.			
	Bahawalpur.			Bahawalpur.			
	Bahawalpur.			Bahawalpur.			
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	Bahawalpur.			Bahawalpur.			
	VI. Burma.	(b) States—			VIII. The United Provinces—cont.	(b) States—	
Assam.			Assam.				
Bengal.			Bengal.				
Bihar.			Bihar.				
Bihar.			Bihar.				
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Bihar.			Bihar.				
VII. The United Provinces.		(c) Districts—		VIII. The United Provinces—cont.		(c) Districts—	
		Almora.				Almora.	
	Bahawalpur.		Bahawalpur.				
	Bahawalpur.		Bahawalpur.				
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	Bahawalpur.		Bahawalpur.				
	Bahawalpur.		Bahawalpur.				
	Bahawalpur.		Bahawalpur.				

Annex to the Indian Directory.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Bangalore.	Chennai.	Nagpur.
Mysore.	Bombay.	Coimbatore.	Nagpur.
Kollegal.	Calcutta.	Madurai.	Nagpur.
Kannur.	Chennai.	Madurai.	Nagpur.
Kannur.	Chennai.	Madurai.	Nagpur.

Port St. George, March 15, 1914.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

No. 45.—

In the Public Examine Notifications, published on pages 267 to 271 of Part I-B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 24th December 1913, the following will be added to the first column relating to the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, and the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, mentioned in the table appended to article 1:—

— to the LL.B. Degree Examination of the University of Bombay."

Sec. 22, Tamil Newspaper.

In the Special Test Notifications, published on pages 262 to 265 of Part I-B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 24th December 1913, the following will be inserted between the words "Apprentices' Examination" and "and also" in the remarks column in the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, and the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, in the schedule attached to article 18:—

"and Underwriting Law of the University of Bombay."

Port St. George, April 6, 1914.

No. 46.—Mr Alfred George Hargr, M.A., has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University with effect from 24th March 1914 under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 11, sub-section (3).

Port St. George, April 7, 1914.

No. 47.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for deposit should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the names and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

W. FRANCES,

Ap. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to appoint M. R. P. V. Appalannaidu, Supervisor of 12-maney Schools, Yellamanchi, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Yanguipetam Bazar, in the temporary class, as a temporary measure, viz. M. R. P. V. Vinaya Prasad on other duty or until further order.

To join in the expiry of his privilege leave.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd April 1914.

J. H. STONE,

Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M. R. P. K. Krishna Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Arerasingi, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ramond, Nagai, to hold the latter post, viz. *pro tem*, in the provisionally class with effect from 21st March 1914.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,

Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

M. R. P. T. Hanumantha Redd, Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellary, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary district, in his own grade in the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, viz. M. R. P. S. V. Madhavi Rao on leave or until further orders—to join after leaving over-charge to the First Assistant of the Training Section.

Office of Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,

Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

SERATUM.

Correction in the notification on page 262 of Part I-B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1914, granting privilege leave to M. R. P. K. C. R. Annamalai Ayyar:—
For "Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, Nagai" and "Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichy, Nagai."

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,

Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY FINANCIAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

B.—NOTICE TO HONORARY CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the National are informed that a copy of the national list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station three days before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding

the examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the Written examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various named stations are given below:—

Station.		Chief Superintendents.	
Amalapuram ..	..	Headmaster, Beard High School, Amalapuram.	
Bangalore ..	..	Headmaster, R.S.A.N. S.'s High School, Bangalore.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Ford High School, Bombay.	
Billy ..	..	Headmaster, Kozungu High School, Billy.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, C.M.S. High School, Bombay.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government Secondary School, Bombay.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, F.R. College, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School for Women, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, U.P.C. H. High School, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Town High School, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, High School Department, Presidency College, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	M.R. By. M. R. Sashwan, Ayer Ammal, S.A., L.T., First English, A.K.I.H. College, Calcutta.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Kumbakonam.	
Bombay ..	..	Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madras.	
N.B.—The examinations at Madras will be held in the local Native College.			
Bombay ..	..	M.R. By. T. Sashwan, Ayer Ammal, S.A., L.T., Headmaster, Government Secondary Training School, Madras.	
N.B.—The examinations at Bangalore will be held in the local Government College.			
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Bangalore.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government School, Mysore.	
N.B.—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the Government Technical Institute, Mysore.			
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Taylor High School, Mysore.	
Bombay ..	..	The Rev. D. Pashwan, S.A., Ari Industrial School, Mysore.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, V.R. High School, Mysore.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, British Municipal School, Mysore.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, Victoria College, Mysore.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government Technical Institute, Mysore.	
N.B.—The examinations at Pudukottai will be held in the local Government Secondary School.			
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, A.R.E. High School, Pudukottai.	
Bombay ..	..	M.R. By. T. Sashwan, Ayer Ammal, S.A., L.T., Senior Lecturer, Madras College, Pudukottai.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government Secondary Training School, Pudukottai.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, National High School, Kumbakonam.	
Bombay ..	..	Sub-Superintendent of Schools, Kumbakonam.	
N.B.—The examinations at Raichur will be held in the Board Bangalore Secondary School, Raichur.			
Bombay ..	..	Principal, Raichur College, Raichur.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Raichur.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, Hindu College, Raichur.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, R.E.L.M. High School, Raichur.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, S.P.S. College, Raichur.	
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Raichur High School, Raichur.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, Yashwan College, Raichur.	
Bombay ..	..	Principal, Mrs. A. F. Narayana, Raichur College, Raichur.	

III.—NOTES REGARDING THE EXAMINATION IN TYPE-WRITING.

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that they will have to sit for their examination at the College of Engineering, Chennai.

No ball tickets will be issued (except in the case of Type-writing—Elementary and Intermediate grades—see No. III above) but a copy of the applied list will be posted on the notice board at the entrance to the College of Engineering, on the 15th April, and candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

III.—NOTES REGARDING THE EXAMINATION IN TYPE-WRITING.

Candidates coming up to Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, York, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong, Standard Writing, Monroe, Vulcan or L.C. Smith & Bros. machines. The candidates will, if necessary, be admitted to borrow, but at least every two candidates for the Elementary grade, at least every five candidates for the Intermediate grade and at least every ten candidates for the Advanced grade must have one machine among them.

At the named, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in ball-tickets and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned three days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time in which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commission for Government Examination, on the 15th or 16th April between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the Old College, Nungambakam.

At Melbourn—In the case of candidates for the Elementary and Intermediate grades, tickets of admission specifying the particular batch (1st or 2nd and so forth) to which they shall appear will be issued as follows:—These tickets should be shown at the entrance. Candidates who produce tickets will be admitted to the batch specified in the tickets. Candidates who do not provide themselves with tickets cannot claim to be admitted to any particular batch. They will be admitted only if space were available in the batch, &c., when seats are reserved for those who have registered their names and obtained tickets for the batch. Candidates who do not hold tickets will accordingly have to wait at the entrance from the hour of opening of the first batch and take their chance of being provided with seats in the first or in any subsequent batch. To avoid all inconveniences and possible disappointment heads of institutions and private candidates are particularly requested to call at the office on the 17th or 18th April and obtain tickets. No tickets can on any account be sent by post whether to heads of institutions or to private candidates.

Candidates for the Advanced grade may appear for the first or second batch at their option and no tickets necessarily are issued for this grade.

At Melbourn—Managers and instructors of institutions and other persons who wish to be allowed into the examination hall to inspect the machines and remedy any defects should call at the office on the 17th or 18th April and have their names registered. Tickets of admission specifying their name, the institution to which they belong, &c., will be issued to them and these should be produced at the entrance to the examination hall.

The examination in Type-writing will, whenever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following time-table:—

Batch.	Elementary Examination.		Intermediate Examination.		Advanced Examination.	
	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.
	27th April.		28th April.		1st May.	
First batch	9.00 a.m. to 9 a.m.	9.10 a.m. to 9.19 a.m.	9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	9.40 a.m. to 9.49 a.m.	9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	9.40 a.m. to 9.49 a.m.
Second batch	10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 10.39 a.m.	10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 10.39 a.m.	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.
Third batch	10.30 a.m. to 10.39 a.m.	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 10.39 a.m.	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 10.39 a.m.	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.
Fourth batch	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.	10.50 a.m. to 10.59 a.m.	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.	10.50 a.m. to 10.59 a.m.	10.40 a.m. to 10.49 a.m.	10.50 a.m. to 10.59 a.m.

At Melbourn—No candidate will be allowed to leave his seat in the interval between the first and second papers.

In the case of the Elementary examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 10.10 a.m., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches among others who have not been admitted to the examination. For the Intermediate examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10.40 a.m., and no candidate for the second and third batches among others after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the Advanced examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10.40 a.m., and no candidate for the second batch among others after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have such a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are requested to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary, and with the second batch for the Intermediate and Advanced examinations.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms on the morning before the examination of the various batches to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will inform him to the manager or instructor if he is writing outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidate may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent cannot accept responsibility in this matter; he cannot be held to be partly *in parte*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar arrangement will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, &c.

No one who has been given a candidate to compose for less of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Melbourn, 1st April 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

Candidates for the evening Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be traced, or scales and diagonals to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Drawing and Technical (Advanced grade only)* will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in *Carpentry, Fitter's work* and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, &c., must bring their own tools, &c., with them.

Candidates in *Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Bookbinding and Type-writing* will be expected to bring with them for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, compass, horse, pen-knife and pen.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in Shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "black" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "black" paper, if they wish to use such paper. The use of carbon paper will be allowed in transcribing the shorthand notes with a typewriter. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates Type-writing will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary writing paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them; or, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED

N.B.—The examination will begin each day, in the forenoon at 10 a.m., and in the afternoon at 2 p.m., except in the case of the examinations on the 23rd and 24th April for which the arrangements are different as shown in the following table.

(The figure under the letters E, L, S and A in the third column show the fraction of the question paper for the respective subjects.)

Days	Time	Subjects
1914.		
Monday, 28th April	7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (3)	Surveying and Levelling (E.L. A. ² / ₃)
	10 a.m. to 12 noon (3)	Machine Drawing (E. L. A. ² / ₃)
	12 noon to 2 p.m. (3)	Type-writing (E.)
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (3)	Surveying and Levelling (A.L.)
Tuesday, 29th April	7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (3)	Applied Mechanics (A.L.)
	10 a.m. to 12 noon (3)	Type-writing (L.S.)
	12 noon to 2 p.m. (3)	Type-writing (A.)
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (3)	Bridge work (E.L. L.)
Wednesday, 30th April	Forenoon	Applied Mechanics (E.L.A.); Practical Telegraphy (E.L.A.); Photography (L.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (A.L.S. Shorthand on the next page)
	Afternoon	Applied Mechanics (E.L.A.); Practical Telegraphy (L.A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (A.L.S. Shorthand on the next page)
Thursday, 1st May	Forenoon	Electricity and Magnetism (E.L.); Heat (L.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (L.A.—see time-table on the next page)
	Afternoon	Mechanics (E.L.), Light (L.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (L.A.—see time-table on the next page)
Friday, 2nd May	Forenoon	Hydraulics and Longitudinal Works (E.L. S.); Chemistry (L.); Book-keeping (E.L.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (E.L.S.)
	Afternoon	Hydraulics and Longitudinal Works (E.L.S.); Heat (L.); Book-keeping (E.L.S.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.S.); Organic Chemistry (L.A.)
Saturday, 3rd May	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (E.L.A.); Machine Construction (E.L.A.); Inorganic Chemistry (E.L.A.); Tables (L.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E.L.A.)
	Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (L.A.S.); Machine Construction (E.L.); Inorganic Chemistry (A.); Photography (E.L.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (L.A.)
Monday, 5th May	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (A.S.); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.L.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E.L.S.); Agriculture (E.L.); Book-keeping (E.L.)
	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E. L. S.); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A.S.); Steam and the Steam engine (E.L.A.); Statics, Dynamics and Transmission of Power (L.A.); Heat (E.L.S.); Kinematics (L.); Commercial Geography (A.)

See fractions on the next page.

Days	Topic	Subjects
1924.	Evening	Birding-Peering and Robbing (S.I.S. A.3); Stom and the Stom- egins (F.I.A.); Kites-Scavenging (S.I.S. A.4); Hauling (S.I.S. A.5); Grossed Biology (S.I.S. A.6); Hymen (S.I.S. A.7); Hymen Mollus (S.I.S. A.8); Hymen (S.I.S. A.9); Veterinary Science (S.I.S. A.10) First stage or Third stage; Commercial (S.I.S. A.11); Agriculture and Life Insurance (S.I.S. A.12).
Thursday, 19th April	Evening	Birding-Peering and Robbing (S.I.S. A.3); Stom and the Stom- egins (F.I.A.); Kites-Scavenging (S.I.S. A.4); Hauling (S.I.S. A.5); Grossed Biology (S.I.S. A.6); Hymen (S.I.S. A.7); Hymen Mollus (S.I.S. A.8); Hymen (S.I.S. A.9); Veterinary Science (S.I.S. A.10) First stage or Third stage; Commercial (S.I.S. A.11); Agriculture and Life Insurance (S.I.S. A.12).
	Evening	Birding-Peering and Robbing (S.I.S. A.3); Stom and the Stom- egins (F.I.A.); Kites-Scavenging (S.I.S. A.4); Hauling (S.I.S. A.5); Grossed Biology (S.I.S. A.6); Hymen (S.I.S. A.7); Hymen Mollus (S.I.S. A.8); Hymen (S.I.S. A.9); Veterinary Science (S.I.S. A.10) First stage or Third stage; Commercial (S.I.S. A.11); Agriculture and Life Insurance (S.I.S. A.12).

2. Title page	3. Introduction	4. - Abstract	5. Summary
6. Table of contents	7. The main part	8. First paper	9. First paper continued
10. Appendix	11. Bibliography	12. References	13. References continued

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Chemistry and in Filler's work and for the advanced course in Practical Chemistry, Special laboratory course and English depending will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Civil and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SKELETON (KULING OR VERMICULAR) ILLUSTRATION.

Time	Grade	Page	Subject
Wednesday 22nd April 1964.			
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Advanced	First paper	Distances
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Do	Do	Interpretation of the maps.
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Elementary	Do	Distances and Interpretation of the maps.
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Do	Do	Interpretation of the maps.
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Do	Do	Interpretation of the maps.
Thursday 23rd April 1964.			
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Advanced	First paper	Distances
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Do	Do	Interpretation of the maps.
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Advanced	Second paper	Distances and Interpretation of the maps.
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Do	Do	Do
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Advanced	Third paper	Distances
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Do	Do	Interpretation of the maps.
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Advanced	Do	Distances and Interpretation of the maps.
10-10 a.m. to 10-10 a.m.	Do	Do	Do

Attention is drawn to the following rules :

4. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a dress and tie, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on when they are above the English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn.
5. No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.
6. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
7. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.
8. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner.
9. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to any means of assistance of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be declared unfit for appearing again for any of the examinations of the Commissioner for any one of the years in which the Commissioner may think fit, or to be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date or in the discontinuance of his study, he may owe or more of the expense of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the basis of his re-examination.
10. No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, his slate, books, notes, or any other portion of papers of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having been detected in any such practice will be removed from the room and the consequence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or taking lines will, however, be allowed.

3. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars as regards themselves including their address and French and English test, evidence as to the possibility of their being applied for admission to the examination on the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

4. Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the accommodation or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

5. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will sit on an adjacent bench his place.

10. Any answer papers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be stacked or packed together at the upper left-hand corner, each the whole folded in two, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except these question papers, out of the examination room.

12. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoil papers, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st April 1914.

H. MADHUN,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Written test in connection with the first Government Technical Examination in Marine Railway Engineering, Intermediate grade, will be held on Wednesday the 25th June 1914, the time for test being conducted immediately after this date in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette.

5. The Written and oral test examinations will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre other than Madras.

6. In the case of applications from pupils, the head of the institution from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of each application, that the institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in Marine Railway Engineering according to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for General Education only should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

4. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the Secretary Engineer or the Assistant Secretary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in "Marine Railway Engineering—Intermediate grade."

1. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English in printed form as they may obtain from the Commissioner's Office on or before the 20th April, after which date no application will be received.

6. Candidates in the Madras District should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district in which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Bangalorebazaar, and send to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the Madras District regarding the application of application forms from this office.

5. The prescribed fee of Rs. 100 per test, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 20th April, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached by the applicant. Care should be taken to see that the fee is paid in full, and only so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the application which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 20th April. On or about mid day the fee is received in the Commissioner's Office whether and how or by post after a notice.

Notes.—At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fee should be collected by the District Collector and sent in a large sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lots of the papers, one of which only is retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the Superintendent. The return fee should be forwarded to the office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to Madras in accordance with the regulations.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—
[N.B.—The blanks will be filled up as a matter of course.]

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) For NELSON, TIMARU, DUNEDIN, CHRISTCHURCH AND MARLBOROUGH.

At Nelson.

Friday, 1st April.	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	18	College of Engineering, Dunedin, Nelson.	Mr. W. G. Whitworth (joint) and Mr. W. H. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	17	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Monday, 4th April.	Mechanical Construction.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Mr. H. J. Farnell and Mr. W. H. Jones.
Tuesday, 5th April.	Steam and the Steam Engine.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	5	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. H. J. Farnell.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. H. J. Farnell.
Wednesday, 6th April.	Hydraulic and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	6	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	5	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Thursday, 7th April.	Bridge work.	Advanced.	1-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths (joint) and Mr. W. H. Jones.
	Do.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths (joint) and Mr. W. H. Jones.
Friday, 8th April.	Applied Mechanics.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	11	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	10	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Saturday, 9th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	12	Do.	Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths (joint) and Mr. W. H. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	11	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Sunday, 10th April.	Mechanics.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	13	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	12	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Monday, 11th April.	Electricity and Book-keeping.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	14	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	13	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Tuesday, 12th April.	Geometry.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	15	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	14	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.

II—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

(1) For NELSON, TIMARU, DUNEDIN, CHRISTCHURCH AND MARLBOROUGH.

At Nelson.

Thursday, 1st April.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	4	College of Engineering, Dunedin, Nelson.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Friday, 2nd April.	Photography.	Advanced.	1-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
Saturday, 3rd April.	Physiology.	Elementary.	1-10 a.m.	5	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	1-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (joint) and Mr. W. G. Whitworth.

(a) College, Nelson.

(b) College, Nelson.

(c) College, Nelson.

(By order.)

Office of the Commissioner of Education,
Nelson, 9th April 1914.

G. MATHIAS,
Secretary.

2. There are, however, two classes of Indian students in Great Britain over whom the Department and some of the Local Advisers have a certain measure of control, first of all, Government scholars, whose allowances are paid through the India Office, and who are expected to follow the course of study which the authorities at the India Office recommend, and, secondly, a certain number of students who are placed by their parents under the charge, the limited guardianship of one of the Local Advisers, or for Indian students, in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh or Glasgow. The case of the Government scholars explains itself, but it may be useful to explain fully the meaning of guardianship in other cases.

3. Guardianship in these cases is purely a voluntary arrangement made between one of the Local Advisers in Great Britain and a parent in India, who wishes to have more responsible power in this country to represent him and to look after the interests of his son. The father undertakes to pay the student's allowance to the Adviser, and the Adviser undertakes to administer it for the young man, to advise him in regard to his expenditure, if advice is needed, and to send home regular accounts and regular reports of his health and progress. Many Indian students who come to Great Britain are well able to look after their own affairs, but experience has shown that others are not. Some students who come over are very young, without friends or connections in England, and unaccustomed to deal with money. All young men in that position in a strange country run risks of getting into difficulties, of being imposed on, of spending too freely, of finding themselves in indifferent lodgings or in questionable surroundings. Some of them do not always write home as regularly as they should, or keep their relatives informed about their health or progress. Sometimes their relatives do not know in whose hands their money is, and in such cases it is often of great value to the student, and to the parent, alike to have a responsible person in this country who has the right to help and to advise.

4. It should be remembered that the Local Adviser in Great Britain, who undertakes this duty under the general supervision of the Secretary for Indian Students—
Mr. S. W. Austin, at 11, Grosvenor Road, London, S. W.;
Mr. R. M. Barrow, at the India Institute, Oxford;
Mr. E. A. Boston, at 14, St. John's Street, Cambridge;
Professor Whipple, at the School of Technology, Manchester;
Dr. J. Miller, at 4, Rosemount Terrace, Edinburgh; and
Mr. H. Sanford, at the University, Glasgow—

are all experienced men, accustomed to dealing with students, who may be relied upon to act with sympathy and tact, and with every endeavour to make their workship in this respect to the student's advantage. No parent should place his son under guardianship unless he is convinced that it will be of value, and unless he is prepared to trust the Adviser selected and to accept his recommendations. But if a parent desires to place his boy under guardianship, he should at once get into correspondence with the Local Adviser in England at the office to which he has assigned, through the Secretary of the Advisory Committee for Indian Students established in the Province in which he lives, and should explain to the Adviser fully what his wishes are. The Secretary of each Advisory Committee is in regular correspondence with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, and the latter is also in touch with all the Local Advisers. In the only instance when the Adviser has no means of the control of funds, guardianship cannot be undertaken unless the parent in each case agrees to remit his son's allowance to the Adviser and to have close, and to remit it at regular dates.

5. The cost of being for Indian students in Great Britain varies greatly, according to the place of residence, the money adopted, and the habits of the student. At the Scottish Universities it is possible to live with careful economy on £120 a year, or £10 a month. In London it is difficult to live on less than £180 a year, or £15 10s. a month. Students at Oxford and Cambridge, who have to maintain themselves during their vacations as well as during term, ought to have £200 a year if they join a College, and £250 a year if they enter as Non-collegiate students. Students who have to pay special fees for education, or who require private tuition, must have money for these purposes as well, and it should be remembered that private tuition and certain forms of training, like shooting, swimming and the like, often involve a heavy expenditure. Besides the allowance agreed on, a deposit of £50, to be kept in the bank to meet unforeseen contingencies, must be forwarded beforehand in the case of all students placed under guardianship; if this deposit is not given up, it will be returned when the period of guardianship ends. A charge of 1 per cent. on the money administered for the student is now levied in every case of guardianship, and is payable out to the Local Adviser to the Secretary of State. This is a very small charge for the difficult and responsible work involved, which is largely personal in character, and which ought not to be paid for a body out of public funds.

6. In the special case of Oxford and Cambridge, most Colleges especially now require that Indian students whom they admit should be placed under the guardianship of the Local Adviser. To that extent, there is at Oxford and Cambridge some element of compulsion, because the Colleges of Great advantage authorities may decline to admit students unless they comply with this rule. But an Indian student is compelled to go to Oxford or Cambridge, if he pays to the value which the authorities there lay down, in an admirable University situation can be obtained at other Universities in Great Britain.

7. For further information as regards to arrangements for guardianship, applications should be made to the Secretary of one of the Advisory Committees for Indian Students, which are now established at Aligarh, Allahabad, Benares, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Guwahati, Lahore, Madras and Nagpur.

Low College, Madras,
19th February 1944.

A. DATTIE, Secretary,
Madras Student Advisory Committee.

* But, if guardianship is voluntary, it should begin from the student's first arrival in this country. It is not necessary that a student give any notice before placing the Adviser in debt, for it may then be too late for him to see advantage.

THE PRESIDENTY COLLEGE.

THE LORD KUMUDHAR PRINCE FOR 1914.

Subject of Essay—THE LANGUAGE OF CONVERSATION IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE LANGUAGE OF LITERATURE.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to students who were members of the Fourth year Pass or Fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1913-14.
2. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.
3. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—
"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."
4. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the 1st July 1914.

The Presidency College, Madras,
25th March 1914.

M. HUNTER,
As. Principal.

THE FOWELL AND BURNHEAD VERMACTULAN PRIZE.

Subject of Essay—POPULAR FABLES IN THE POETRY OF RAMANUA TIRUMALA.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to all students who have graduated from the Presidency College provided that (1) they were students in the senior department of the said college of at least two years' standing and (2) that at the time fixed for the competition they are graduates of not more than five years' standing.
2. The essay must be in Telugu.
3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.
4. The writer will be required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—
"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."
5. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the 1st July 1914.
6. The value of the prize is Rs. 114.

The Presidency College, Madras,
25th March 1914.

M. HUNTER,
As. Principal.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE IN JULY 1914.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School Leaving Certificate course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (b) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (b) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal on or to reach him not later than the 14th June 1914:—

- (a) Name in full (with his present address) and date of birth.
- (b) School or College in which the applicant studied with you.
- (c) The number of his Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
- (d) Subjects in Group C (iii) which the applicant takes (5 marks).
- (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (b) will be permitted:—

- (i) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
- (ii) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
- (iii) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
- (iv) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- (v) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
- (vi) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- (vii) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants Secondary School Leaving Certificate should be sent (if signed) by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's Office. The last day fixed for admission will be June 27.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 27th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 3rd July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 27th June in the address given in his application.

1. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, provision will be given to students who join the hostel.

Government College, Kumbakonam,
10th March 1914.

J. A. YATES,
Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL,
AT TRIPUNICANGI DURING 1914.

Government having in their order No. 1114, Kumbakonam, dated 20th November 1913, sanctioned the establishment in Madras of a Higher Elementary Training School with Lower Elementary classes for a period of two years, the Inspector of Schools, Pooné Circle, hereby notifies for the information of managers of aided schools in Madras that teachers will be admitted into this school for training in July 1914.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of both the higher and lower grades; and the selection of teachers for training will so far as possible be regulated by the conditions prescribed in the Madras Regulations, Parts 114 and 115. Teachers who, for their general education, have passed the normal examination of the third level or seventh standard or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the higher elementary training class, and those who have passed the last Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments are, in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers, not less than those are eligible for admission into the lower elementary class.

3. Applications for admission should be in the prescribed printed form which can be had from the office of the Inspector of Schools or from those of the Sub-Inspector of Schools. They should be accompanied by the general education certificate held by the teachers and should be submitted to the respective Sub-Inspector of Schools at or so much time not later than 10th May 1914.

4. A selection will be made out of these applications and the teachers who have been selected will be notified in time to join the Training School in July.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Pooné Circle,
Madras, 1st April 1914.

A. C. PRANATHATHAN ATTAR,
Inspector of Schools, Pooné Circle.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE 1914-1915.

Circle	Centre of examination.	Subjects.	Time of examination.
North Circle	Tiruppur	English	1st week of May 1914
		History	1st week of July 1914
		Arithmetic	2nd "
		Geography	2nd "
		Algebra	4th "
		Calculus	2nd week of August 1914.
		Physics	4th "
		Chemistry	2nd week of September 1914.
		Botany	1st "
		Zoology	1st week of September 1914.
		Religion	1st week of October 1914.
		Music	2nd "
South Circle	Tiruppur	English	2nd "
		History	2nd "
		Arithmetic	2nd "
		Geography	2nd "
		Algebra	2nd "
		Calculus	2nd "
		Physics	2nd "
		Chemistry	2nd "
		Botany	2nd "
		Zoology	2nd "
		Religion	2nd "
		Music	2nd "

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the circle.

6. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, North Circle, Tiruppur, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from the office.

Office of the Inspector of Schools and Training
Schools, Madras, 8th April 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of Schools and Training Schools.

ERRATA.

Results of the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate published in Supplement to Part 23 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th September 1913—

Page 11—

Agriotes No. 385, for "Jana Joseph," read "Jana Jacob."

Page 10—

Agriotes No. 378, for "Kannala Veethanashetty," read "Kannala Veethanashetty."

Office of the Inspector of Schools & Training Schools,
Madras, 3rd April 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of Schools and Training Schools, Madras.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from Examiners of Arts and Honours Graduates in Physics for the post of Professor in Physics in the Physics Department, The Maharaja's College, Tirumangaluru.

Salary, Rs. 400-0-0 to Rs. 500-0-0.

Personal examination will be given to the candidate's qualifications in Mathematics.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. It confirmed he will qualify for leave, pension, etc., from the date of his appointment according to the Government Service Regulations.

Candidate should send in the Prospectus by the 15th May 1914. A letter of application in their own hands setting together a list of references and full particulars as to age, family life and like matters as to which they have studied.

R. E. The Maharaja's College, Tirumangaluru,
11th March 1914.

Applications are invited for the post of Drawing Mistress in the Government Robert Training School, Royapettah, Madras, on Rs. 40-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0 grade.

1. Applications should be made to the Headmistress of the School in the following form as to such her not later than 1st May 1914.

(1) Name in full; (2) Nationality; (3) Age and date of birth; (4) General Education qualifications; (5) Technical qualifications; (6) Previous service, if any, as Drawing Mistress, with the names of the schools in which served; (7) If, at present employed in any school, whether the previous performance of this service or head of the institution has been obtained to apply for the post; (8) Remarks.

2. The selected candidate will be required to join duty on the re-opening of the school in June 1914 after the summer vacation.

Old College, Narayanaiah,
15th March 1914.

M. A. SURESHVARAM,
Ap. Inspector of Govt. Schools, Coimbatore.

Applications are invited from C.E.s or Graduates for the temporary post of a Commercial Inspector on Rs. 40 a month to be entertained from the 1st July next.

Candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting, Bookbinding, Bookbinding, Commercial Correspondence and similar subjects are requested to apply stating their qualifications, age and the examinations passed.

Government Training School for Masters, Bangalore,
15th March 1914.

G. J. COULDERY,
Principal.

With reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the post of an Assistant master in the Maharaja's School, Chingleput, it is notified that applications from Lower Secondary trained Taluqa Masters will also be considered.

Referancey School, Chingleput,
15th March 1914.

F. C. BOOTH, Capt. I.M.S.,
Ap. Superintendent.

Applications are invited from experienced Muslin Teachers, holding United Teacher's Certificate for the post of Teacher, Government Mahomedan School, Kumbakonam (Madras Agency), on a salary of Rs. 35-4-3. A knowledge of Telugu is also essential. The selected candidate will hold his appointment sub. pro tem. and will be confirmed after six months, if he passes an satisfactory work.

The application should be in the candidate's own hand and furnish full particulars as to age, general education and professional qualifications. Testimonials should also be enclosed.

In the case of candidate already employed as teachers, their applications should be submitted through their superiors.

The applications should reach this office not later than the 25th April 1914.

Yamagiri, 27th March 1914.

MUHAMMAD ABDUS SALAM,
Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mysore,
Mahomedan Camp.

1. Wanted for the Government Robert Training School, Madras, an Anglo Indian or a trained and fully qualified Mistress of the Secondary Grade, for the post of First Assistant, Secretary School, on Rs. 40-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0 grade.

A knowledge of Urdu or Hindustani is essential.

Applications which should be made in the following form should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach her not later than 1st May 1914.

The selected candidate will have to join duty immediately the order is sent.

(1) Name in full; (2) Nationality or race; (3) Age and date of birth; (4) General educational qualifications; (5) Whether trained and if so, where; (6) Previous experience, if any; (7) If already employed, whether the previous consent of the superior has been obtained; (8) Copies of testimonials, if any.

Old College, Narayanaiah,
2nd April 1914.

M. A. SURESHVARAM,
Ap. Inspector of Govt. Schools, Coimbatore.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 34.3

MADRID, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1964

[Pharm. 4th ed., 4 p.]

Part 33.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

Assets, Liabilities, Income, and Expenses, 1934		1934		1935	
Assets					
Fixed Assets					
Land	100.00			100.00	
Buildings	100.00			100.00	
Equipment	100.00			100.00	
Other Assets	100.00			100.00	
Current Assets					
Accounts Receivable	100.00			100.00	
Inventory	100.00			100.00	
Prepaid Expenses	100.00			100.00	
Other Current Assets	100.00			100.00	
Liabilities					
Long-Term Liabilities					
Mortgages	100.00			100.00	
Bonds	100.00			100.00	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	100.00			100.00	
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	100.00			100.00	
Notes Payable	100.00			100.00	
Other Current Liabilities	100.00			100.00	
Income					
Operating Income	100.00			100.00	
Other Income	100.00			100.00	
Expenses					
Operating Expenses	100.00			100.00	
Other Expenses	100.00			100.00	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, No.

Journalist

No. 24—*Appointed*.—M. R. By, Volney K. Keady, James Hale, Joseph, S. A., S. A., First grade. Flower, practicing at Maugahan, is appointed to act as District Marshal, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Maugahan.

High Court of Justices, Madras,
11th March 1918.

No. 25.—*Leem*.—M. R. R. Tallopat Sakkie Nae Awaraj, District Muzed of Thanebar, is granted privilege leave, on full salary, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month from 13th March 1924.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
1st April 1914.

Q. B. MACKAY

Board of Directors

Less Barrow

Leave.—Under article 310 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave for twenty days, with effect from 2nd April 1914, to M. H. Jy. S. Wilson, San Francisco, District Office, there, Assistant Comm.

Transfers.—The following passages of Extra Assistant Commissioners are ordered:—

Mr. G. S. Larnard, Southern Circle, for duty in Kermadec.

Mr. W. C. Hart, Western Circle.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 1st April 1914.

Leave.—Under article 226 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr. R. H. Simmons, Assistant Inspector, Divisional Office, Madras, for one month from 14th April 1914 with permission to prefer to it the Easter holidays—19th to 25th April 1914.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 3rd April 1914

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary

SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 226 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Richard Frederick Sims, Preventive Officer, Madras Customs House, is granted an extension of privilege leave for sixteen days, in satisfaction of the privilege leave granted to him in Board's Notification, dated 26th March 1914, published on page 474 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 19th March 1914.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 31st March 1914.

Transfer and Appointment.—M.R.Sy. Kamblam Velayuthi Sanyal, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Ponnies to the charge of the Bellary Circle. To join on relief.

Mr. Frederick Norman Davies, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Northern District Circle (Salem District) to the charge of the Kottamandi Circle, vice M.R.Sy. Pambheraj Srinivasan Aravali Aravali, Inspector, suspended pending enquiry. To join expeditiously on relief.

Mr. Joseph William Ward, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Madras town to the Northern District Circle (Salem District). To join expeditiously.

This marks his posting to the Salem Circle ordered in Board's Notification, dated 25th March 1914.

Mr. Francis Tappan Phillips, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Madras Town Circle. To join forthwith.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 1st April 1914.

Transfer.—Mr. Enalagh Correll Wood, Inspector, on leave from leave, is posted to the Karmadec Circle. To join on the 15th instant without waiting himself of joining time.

Mr. Eric John Ashme Norcliffe, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Karmadec to the charge of the Chittoor Circle, vice M.R.Sy. Velumaniyandi Sanyal, Assistant Inspector, deceased. To join expeditiously on relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 3rd April 1914.

Appointment.—M.R.Sy. Kuppaswami Appayya Mangayya Appayya, Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Villupuram Circle, vice M.R.Sy. Thyagarajam Vaidyanatha Srinivasan Appayya, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 31st March 1914.

Transfer.—Mr. Henry Pierre St. Clair Belle, Inspector, is transferred from the Pudukkottai to the Madras Town Circle, vice M.R.Sy. Bas Sahib elchettam Appayya Vaidyanatha Appayya Aravali, Inspector, on leave duty. To join at once.

Mr. N. L. S. Sanyal, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Ganjam to the charge of the Pudukkottai Circle. To join expeditiously without waiting relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 31st March 1914.

R. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. V. S. Palanibhaskar Appayya, Ranger, Third Grade, Karmadec, West, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief by Deputy Ranger K. Nageswara Rao.

22nd March 1914.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Overseer of Forests, Southern Circle.

Appointments.—Deputy Rangers Mohamed Anisulla Ghulam, David Ramalingam and Sankaranarayanan will act as Rangers, Fourth Grade, from date they join their posts.

Tenthinsipaly, 2nd April 1914.

J. P. BATTIE,
Overseer of Forests, Southern Circle.

Facing.—The following postings are ordered:—

A. Nubala, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, to North Colombo.
Colombo, 25th March 1914.

Leave.—(1) P. K. Karunakura Menon, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, Central Colombo, is granted leave on medical certificate under article 135 of the Civil Service Regulations for four months with effect from date of relief.

(2) Appagapandi, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, to act as Ranger, Sixth Grade, and No. 2.

Colombo, 1st April 1914.

G. D. MCCABERY,
As. Conservator of Forests, Western Ceylon.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Acting Provisional and Assistant to March 1914.—Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant, Third Grade, on Rs. 250, having proceeded on medical privilege leave for twenty-five days and during his absence, two months and five days from 1st March 1914:—

From 15th March 1914 (the date of commencement of absence):—

Mr. D. E. Jayaram, Assistant, Third Grade, officiating, to be Assistant, Third Grade, Temporary rank, on Rs. 250.

Mr. P. B. King, Assistant, Fourth Grade, to act as Assistant, Third Grade, on Rs. 250.
Temporary rank, on Rs. 250.

Mr. N. Krishna Rao, Assistant, Fifth Grade, to be Assistant, Fourth Grade, officiating, on Rs. 195.

Mr. S. Ka. pparamba Nayudu, Assistant, Fifth Grade, officiating, to be Assistant, Third Grade Temporary rank, on Rs. 195.

Mr. K. V. Narasimham, Assistant, Sixth Grade, to be Assistant, Fifth Grade, officiating, on Rs. 195.

Mr. M. Jagannathan, Assistant, Sixth Grade, officiating, to be Assistant, Sixth Grade, Temporary rank, on Rs. 195.

Mr. B. C. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Assistant, Seventh Grade, to be Assistant, Sixth Grade, officiating, on Rs. 195.

Mr. K. M. Srinivas Rao, Temporary Assistant, Seventh Grade, on Rs. 85, to be Assistant, Seventh Grade, Temporary rank, on Rs. 85.

Mr. V. S. Subba Ayyar, Assistant, Seventh Grade, officiating, to be Temporary Assistant, Seventh Grade, on Rs. 85.

Mr. K. Rangaswamy Ayyangar, s.s., to continue to be Officiating Assistant.

From 27th March 1914 (the date of Mr. E. V. Narasimham, Assistant, Sixth Grade, joining the Department) onwards on return from privilege leave:—None to report.

From 15th March 1914, the date on which Mr. D. M. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Assistant, Sixth Grade, proceeded on privilege leave for twelve days:—

Mr. T. E. Lohman Ayyar, s.s., to act as Assistant, Seventh Grade.

From 17th March 1914, Mr. E. S. Mahalingam Ayyar, Assistant, on Rs. 85, having proceeded on privilege leave for twenty-four days:—

Mr. A. Thevaraj, s.s., to be Officiating Assistant, Seventh Grade.

From 19th March 1914, Mr. E. Mahalingam Ayyar, Temporary Assistant, on Rs. 85, having proceeded on privilege leave for one month:—None to report.

K. L. DATTA,
Assistant-Secretary.

Port St. George, 7th April 1914.

TELEGRAPH WORKS.

Leave.—Under article 135 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Sy. Arora Madhoo Madhayan, Officer, First Grade, temporary rank, as postman, is granted leave on medical certificate for 12 months with effect from the 15th February 1914.

Madras, 25th March 1914.

Posting.—With effect from the 1st January 1914, M.R.Sy. Pinn Rangaswami Nayudu, from Officer, First Grade, to Superintendent, Second Grade, temporary.

Madras, 25th March 1914.

Appointments.—Under article 75 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras, M.R.Sy. A. Chidambaram Pillai, the Officer in charge subordinate student who passed highest at the College local examination in 1913, having satisfactory practical and theoretical attainments, is appointed to the permanent open scholarship established as Officer, Third Grade. He is posted to the 1st Class. To join immediately on receipt of instruction from the Superior Engineering, 1st Class, as to the station at which he should join.

Port St. George, 25th March 1914.

Exemption.—The following exemption is made with effect from the 7th March 1914, in consequence of the retirement from department of Sub-Commissioner A. P. Baker, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade:—

M.R.Sy. Rangayyan Ramaswami Sankaranarayanan Ayyar, from Superintendent, Second Grade, temporary, to Officer, First Grade, permanent.

S. B. MURRAY,
Off. Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Port St. George, 1st April 1914.

Exam.—Under article 214 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. V. S. Swanton Ayers, Oregon, Post Office, in the Visitation division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 23d. February 1914. *Excluded.*

Viçosa, 26th March 1944.

J. M. LACKEY,
Superintendent, Bureau of Child

Extension of Term.—Under article 56, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty-four days is granted to M. R. B. A. Panchapangan Aiyar, Government, Mysore Division, in extension of one month's leave awarded to him in the above certificate, dated the 13th March 1916—made page 554 of *Rep. on Govt. Serv. Act*, Part II, dated the 13th March 1911.

Revised, 1st April 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Barrister-at-Law, 111, Chancery Lane

Law—Under article 160, Civil Service Regulations, Tanaka Saburo Sandemon Ayase Anzei, 4th-Examiner, 5th Grade, temporary rank, Matsuzaki Special School, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 15th January 1911 or the date of relief.

Testimony, 24 March 1964.

M. B. KHASEGAT,
Responsible Engineer, V.I. Chel.

Transfer—U. B. R. P. A. Venkateswara Ayyar Anaraj, Sub Engineer, Third Grade, sub. per An. and Haryana Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Civils office to the South Frezangur division, for three of No. 11 and further, during the absence of Mr. A. O. G. Baring, Assistant Engineer, on vacation leave or until further orders.

To collect Mr. Barclay on the afternoon of the 20th April 1914.

Madras, 100 April 1914.

A. B. MORIN,
Supervising Engineer, F. Ochs

Leave—M. E. By, Navy Pilot Gunnery Officer, Pilot, Supermarine, First Gen's, Casualty Division, is, under article 263 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for fourteen days from the 24 April 1914.

Continuation, Feb. April 1914.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintendent Engineer, IF Clarks

Register.—Mr. J. E. Bennett, a M.E.E., appointed temporary Engineer in G.O. No. 512 W., dated 10th March 1914, and paid for day under the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras, as requested in the charge of the Southern Circle.

The head quarter will be temporarily at Madras.

Madigan, Alan. 2004.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sewerage Engineer to Haverhill.

PUMPING AND NOISE DEPENDENCIES

Extension of Leave.—In consideration of this effort, Headquarters No. 357-P, dated 7th January 1918, M.E. By V. Koushner, Supervisor of Packing and Baling Operations, is granted a further extension of leave on medical certificate for a period of one month only from the 10th March 1918. He should report himself at the end of the leave to the undersigned at Holman.

3. The present value of the annuity on account of his absence will continue.

3rd April 1914

S. RAJAGOPALASWAMI,
for Officer in charge of Pumping and Sizing Operations.

MEDICAL

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Rufus Scholtz K. McGuire (Mass., Lic. & c.), is granted three months' additional leave from or after 15th April 1908.

Postscript—The Assistant Surgeon N. Mearns, B.Sc., on relief of physiotherapy duty, Cambridge, is placed at the disposal of President, District Board, Cambridge, via Civil Assistant Surgeon K. E. Jones, B.Sc., B.M.B.

⁴ *Appointments*.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Krishna Rao, M.B. & Ch.B., on duty at Local fund hospital, Hyderabad, is appointed to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chikmagalur. Civil Assistant Surgeon Rao Subba K. Madhava Murthy, L.M. & S., granted leave.

Madras, 2nd April 1934.

Deaths.—Cord Assistant Surgeon G. Robinson, M. A., D. C., U. S. A., on relief of plague-mortality duty, Amoy, district, and availing action, is posted to General Hospital, Boston, via Cord Assistant Surgeon A. Krishnamoorthy, M. A., D. C.

Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Rajawade Rajulu, M.B.B.S., on relief at General Hospital, Madras, is placed temporarily at the disposal of Chairman, Municipal Council, Tambora, and Civil Apothecary W. J. Dooling, demand.

Leave.—The six months' extended privilege leave and leave on private affairs granted to Civil Assistant Surgeon T. J. Jawahar Faid, M.B.B.S., published on page 1416, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 31st September 1913, is extended till one month and twenty-three days' privilege leave and furlough for one year in continuation thereof with effect from 25th October 1913.

Madras, 2nd April 1914.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. V. Narayanaiah, M.B.B.S., on relief of plague inoculation duty, Ambur, is placed at the disposal of Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupathi, and Civil Apothecary E. Annamalai Mudali, proposed to be granted leave.

(By order.)

Madras, 4th April 1914

G. A. F. KINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and may be inspected free of charge at the Indian Patent Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (section 16 annex), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (pages 2 annex). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

- 1405 L. de Glanche. A process for the separating or reuniting of old vulcanized rubber.
- 1412B. A. E. Vogel. Improved gelatine explosives.
- 1415B. C. Howard. A method for the treatment of rice.
- 1420. A. Hume. Improvements in cloth or canvas.
- 1426. Fiske Dea Printing Works, Kansas. Improved process for increasing the output of Press rubber trees.
- 1410. Meyer & Separators, Ltd. Improvements in or relating to air compressors.
- 1411. A. S. Farrow. A lock for compressed air or gas.
- 1425. W. B. Sykes Litchfield Signal Co., Ltd., & W. W. Tarrant. Improvements in locking mechanism.
- 1426. M. Dumas & W. Goss. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for filtering water and other liquids.
- 1412. D. Wilkies & International Telegraphic-Bell-Globe Co. A method of making concrete or reinforced concrete (Brick concrete) pipes.
- 1412. S. Chao. Combined air and vacuum railway locks.
- 1415. P. G. Palmer. An improved high frequency electric current generator.
- 1416. D. F. D. Lema. Improvements in lifting chains.
- 1412. P. H. Adair. Improved rotary engine mechanism.
- 1420. F. Talbot. A system of and apparatus for the formation of web supplies or plugs.
- 1424. E. N. Melkington, N. K. Muljigee & S. G. Muljigee. Improved making.
- 1412. A. D. Frost. Improvements in vacuum air pumps for railway and the like vehicles.
- 1410. E. H. Kellie. Improved lock blocking and sliding device for railway wagons.
- 1420. Promotor Ltd. Manufacturing Co. Improvements in air-pump beds or bolsters.
- 1414. M. Rylands. Improvements in hydrocarbon vapor lamps.

A. G. CAHNEW,
Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, 7th April 1914.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

FROM SEVEN O'CLOCK IN A.M. TO 5 P.M.; RETURNING, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (V of 1911) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (pages 16 annex), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (pages 2 annex). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice*.—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make

sources in respect of information available in the public domain, (4) to recommend any particular agent, or (5) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents Act, 1902, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent office in the countries concerned.

6. Fees are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Act. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may result on the collection of such cheques; and cheques not payable in full are subject to cancellation. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees landed by air, the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Cheques will not be received in payment of fees.

7. Trade and property marks and names are not registered and *well-known* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration.

8. Printed specifications of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy, and may be sent free of charge, together with other applications to the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Almohad—S. C. Technical Institute.

Almohad—Public Library.

Bombay—Indian Institute of Science.

Bombay—Bread Office.

Calcutta—Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bhowanipore.

Calcutta—The Railway Traffic and Engineering Association, No. 14, Bazaar Road, Poree.

Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Cornhill House Street.

Calcutta—Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

Calcutta—Civil Engineering College, Shipra.

Canton—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

Chennai—Office of the Commissioner, Madras Division.

Chennai—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

Chennai—Office of the District Board, Dacca.

Chennai—Office of the Chief Commissioner.

Chennai—Bureau Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Chennai—Office of the Commissioner, Coimbatore Division.

Chennai—Office of the City Deputy Collector.

Chennai—Public Public Library.

Chennai—The Patent Office, 21, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

Chennai—Record Office, Egmore.

Chennai—Class of Engineering.

Chennai—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

Chennai—Victoria Technical Institute.

Chennai—College of Engineering.

Chennai—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.

Chennai—Thammasat College.

Chennai—Office of the Collector.

9. Specifications of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1902) are not printed, but copies may be inspected or payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Cornhill House Street, Calcutta, the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Bangalore; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Calcutta.

10. Publications in sale at the Patent Office:—

	Paisa.
Rs. A. P.	
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1902	0 10 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1902 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0 2 0
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1902	0 2 0
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extracts from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1 0
Annual subscription with postage	3 3 0
(e) Inventions (Illustrations) subject-matter (index 1902-1906 and chronological index 1902-1906)	0 0 0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each 0 0 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each 0 0 0
(h) Patent Office Journal, 1912	1 0 0
(i) Specifications of Inventions	each 0 0 0

H. G. GRAYES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Headquarters of No. 1 Survey Party, Baramulla, District, will be removed to Yousangpore.

1. All communications intended to reach the undersigned on or after 25th April 1914 should be addressed to Yousangpore.

Survey Office, Baramulla,
19th March 1914.

H. H. L. LUMINGTON,
Deputy Director, Baramulla Survey, No. 1 Survey Party.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1879 that on the 18th October 1913 the treasure consisting of Rs. 24 which appears to have been lost by Kancherla Chowdhury, Kancherla Pathana, Magra Pathana, Vargha Chowdhury, Vargha Chowdhury, Lalbura, Saha and Kanna Pathana at Poldi village, Singur taluk, Chingapet taluk, Chingapet district, is a small round gold coin of the Chingapet mint.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingapet at Chingapet on 1st September 1914 at 11 a.m. with a view to the claim being required into and determined according to law.

Chingapet Collector's Office, Chingapet,
27th March 1914.

S. MACMURRAY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1879, that the undistributed treasure consisting of coins was found by one Abdul Gung at Chingapet taluk, Kancherla Chowdhury, Kancherla Pathana, Magra Pathana, Vargha Chowdhury, Vargha Chowdhury, Lalbura, Saha and Kanna Pathana at Poldi village, Singur taluk, Chingapet taluk, Chingapet district, on the 18th November 1913, amounting to Rs. 17.50, consisting of gold coins, on the bank of the Chingapet river, while she was running and her gold coins (gold coins) for the redemption of the gold for cultivation.

Serial No.	Description and number of the articles	Approximate value
1.	Gold ornaments were in the bank (things found) (Rs. 17.50)	Rs. 17.50
2.	Gold ornaments were in the bank (things found) (Rs. 17.50)	Rs. 17.50
3.	Gold pieces (things found) (Rs. 17.50)	Rs. 17.50
4.	Silver broken pieces (Rs. 17.50)	Rs. 17.50
5.	Silver ornaments were in the bank (things found) (Rs. 17.50)	Rs. 17.50
6.	Gold ornaments were in the bank with a white stone in the bank (things found) (Rs. 17.50)	Rs. 17.50
7.	Chingapet taluk with 1st (things found) (Rs. 17.50)	Rs. 17.50
		Rs. 17.50

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingapet at his Office at Chingapet on 1st day of June 1914 at 11 a.m. with a view to the claim being required into and determined according to law.

Treasurer's Office, Chingapet,
27th December 1913.

G. H. M. JACKSON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1879), that on the 18th day of July 1913, the treasure consisting of gold coins was found in the bank belonging to Vargha Chowdhury, Kancherla Pathana, Magra Pathana, Vargha Chowdhury, Vargha Chowdhury, Lalbura, Saha and Kanna Pathana at Poldi village, Singur taluk, Chingapet taluk, Chingapet district, by one Abdul Gung at Chingapet taluk, Chingapet district.

Description of the treasure		
1.	Gold coin	Rs. 17.50
2.	Gold piece	Rs. 17.50
3.	Gold shilling	Rs. 17.50
4.	Gold shilling	Rs. 17.50
5.	A small gold coin	Rs. 17.50
Total		Rs. 17.50

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his Office at Chingapet on the 1st day of April 1914 with a view to the claim being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chingapet Collector's Office, Chingapet,
27th November 1913.

S. P. ROSE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1879), that on the 18th November 1913 the treasure consisting of gold coins was found in the bank belonging to Vargha Chowdhury, Kancherla Pathana, Magra Pathana, Vargha Chowdhury, Vargha Chowdhury, Lalbura, Saha and Kanna Pathana at Poldi village, Singur taluk, Chingapet taluk, Chingapet district, by one Abdul Gung at Chingapet taluk, Chingapet district.

Description of the treasure		
(1)	One silver coin of Sultan Muhammad	Rs. 17.50
(2)	Do. of Sultan Muhammad	Rs. 17.50
(3)	Do. of Sultan Muhammad	Rs. 17.50
(4)	Do. of Sultan Muhammad	Rs. 17.50
All valued at Rs. 17.50		Rs. 17.50

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his Office at Chingapet on the 1st day of June 1914 with a view to the claim being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chingapet District Collector's Office, Chingapet,
18th January 1914.

S. P. ROSE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Pannik Kanchan and (2) Soddiah Rangiah, sons of Duraimoni Koodan of Pongannur village, Tanjore taluk, and (3) their mother (Doraimoni) while digging their paddy lands in survey No. 131 S. of Pongannur village, Tanjore taluk and district, about 30 months ago:—

Description of articles.	Weight in ams.	Approximate value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Nakam's	148	22	8	0
2. Panakattan	48	10	9	0
3. Do.	428	25	15	0
4. Poulack's Hoarstone	18	7	3	0
5. Talbawani	1	8	6	0
6. Dorrani	12	9	8	0 ¹
Total	265	81	8	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th January 1914.

H. E. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 24 5-6 have been discovered by M.R. R. S. Sathasiva Chettian, High Court Valuer, Mayavaram, Tanjore district, from S. No. 3, placed as a column of Pottan Rangiah's village, Mayavaram taluk, while making some excavations for a building:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Tenney-two broken gold beads and one gold panchamali 4½ inch by ½ inch	8½ chigramam	24	5	0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th Jan 1914, in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th January 1914.

H. E. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 32 was found in a vessel buried in the chaly garden (S. No. 182 of Karli village, Kadri taluk, known as Jemel Khan Madi or Cherru Vani Madi) of Gurus Chinnarasappa of Karli village, Kadri taluk of Anantapur district, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Fifteen small circular pieces of gold, bearing the image of Vishnu on one side and some inscription on the other and locally known as "Madi"	2½ taluk	32		

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 30th day of June 1914 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
17th January 1914.

S. W. G. I. MacYER,
Collector.

Under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on or about the 10th January 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Veluchan Nall Ramas of Cherpulcheri manam, Waluram taluk, over an abandoned well:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
One gold bangle	13	12		

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on 12th July 1914 at 11 A.M. and establish their claim.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
12th March 1914.

C. A. UNNES,
Ap. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 10th day of February 1914, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles was found at about No. 40 was found hidden in the village-site premises land in the village of Threnepuram in the Wandewash taluk, North Arcot district:—

Description of property.		Value.	
Three silver bangles, hollow	}	Weighing 64½ tolas	.. About Rs. 50.
Two silver bangles, do			
Two do solid			
One silver bar (solid, 1 cuban long)			
One brass vessel, big			
One do, small			

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 12th day of July 1914 in order to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
12th February 1914.

N. E. MARJORIBANES,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8, clause (a), of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 10th of December 1913, treasure consisting of 8 round gold plates, 1 foot of Vikram (gold) and 13 small pieces of gold in the value of Rs. 50 was found by Siva Perumal, son of Sivalayya, and by Gosa Krishnaswami while digging a channel for irrigation in the yard of Siva Perumal's house at Kallakudi, Ponnalur Taluk in the district of Coimbatore in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Coimbatore district, in his office at Coimbatore on 1st July 1914 at 11 a.m., with a view to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
12th January 1914.

R. R. ELMIS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about the beginning of October 1913, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in S.P. No. 1244 in Yankaravelli, a hamlet of Udipet of Udipet taluk by Lakshayya and Cheluvayyan Pethayya, while grazing their cattle:—

Details of property.		Estimated value.	
Seven gold coins (five shahis or nabobs and two half nabobs, two of the former have been melted and made into finger rings. These bear the name of Akbarshah English Shah and Akbarshah Ferozshah, Emperor of Delhi.		Rs. 11 0	
Three pieces of gold rope	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Two pieces of gold necklace	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
One gold rope with two beads	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

N.B.—Of the gold coins three are intact and two are in parts.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office in Madras on 12th May 1914 in view to the matter being required into and disposed of according to law.

Madras Collector's Office,
4th December 1913.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on or about the 9th January 1914, the treasure mentioned below, was found by Pulayyil Cheri of Kayamangalam Taluk, South Malabar, in the premises:—

		Rs. A. P.	
1. Three broken pieces of copper pit
2. One brass vessel (urch) weighing about 15 pounds
3. Do. do. 27 pounds
4. One old brass spoon
5. Three small pieces of brass vessel
6. One broken piece of a spoon (bowl)
7. Three brass vessels (small) weight about 50 pounds
8. One brass water jug (black) 10 6-pounds weight
Total	

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on 27th July at about 11 a.m. and declare their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
10th February 1914.

C. A. JONES,
Collector.

HABITATY COMMISSIONER

Exposure during the flights and duration registered in the Diaries of the Karyakumari during the month of December 1946.

[illegible]

Return showing the Deaths and Burials registered in several Townships of the Kansas Possession and cities of Pastoral villages during the month of December 1915.

Report showing the results of the													DEATHS.																	
Population according to Census of 1911.	Deaths.	Population for which returns were made.	Deaths.										Burials.						Graves or Deaths.											
			Deaths.										Total Burials.						Graves or Deaths.											
			European.	American.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other Causes.	Total Deaths.			European.	American.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other Causes.	Total Burials.			Children.		Females.		Males.		Total.			
									M.	F.	Total.							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
1,475,318	Deaths ..	1,475,318	2	..	218	2,168	218	18	1,208	1,208	2,240	..	..	116	2,086	250	21	2,205	1,740	4,207	416	221	25	18	..	..	251	248		
815,348	Buried ..	815,348	..	..	15	1,375	17	18	741	758	1,444	..	..	68	1,329	18	7	548	715	1,676	21	25	5	4	..	..	222	241		
6,107,808	Total ..	6,107,808	2	..	233	4,543	235	36	1,949	2,033	3,684	..	..	184	2,215	268	28	2,753	2,455	5,883	437	246	30	22	..	..	473	489		
DEATHS—continued.													BIRTHS AND GRAVES OF INFANTS AND ADULTS.																	
Population according to Census of 1911.	Deaths.	Population for which returns were made.	Causes of Death—continued.										Infants.								All other causes.									
			Dysentery and Diarrhea.		Erysipelas.		Scarlatina.		Whooping Cough.		Measles.		Diphtheria.		Pertussis.		Typhoid.		Typhus.		All other causes.		Children.		Females.		Males.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
																														1
1,475,318	Deaths ..	1,475,318	102	218	18	48	8	8	4	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	1,123	1,209	23	8	8-8	8-8	..	8-8	2-8	1-8	8-8	11-7	10-8	20-5
815,348	Buried ..	815,348	68	65	15	35	1	4	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	421	422	8	5	8-8	7-1	..	4-4	5-8	8-8	8-1	16-1	18-8	34-7
6,107,808	Total ..	6,107,808	168	283	33	83	9	12	9	15	9	5	..	..	..	..	1,544	1,631	31	13	8-8	8-1	..	8-2	1-8	1-8	8-8	18-1	28-6	54-2

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Matamoras,
20th February 1916

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, U.S.A.
Sanitary Commissioner for Mexico

REMARKS showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MARINE PARISHES of the MARINE PARISH during the month of December 1913.

Station.	Married Totals.	Payables according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS										DEATHS																
			Class.										Class.																
			Total Register.										Total Deaths.																
			European.	Portuguese.	Indian.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.	Chinese.	Malay.	Other.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Guthrie	Catholics	17,400				46				60	10	67																	
	Protestants	21,418				97				100	10	107																	
	Presbyterians	14,850				80				81	10	91																	
Vancouver	Anglicans	16,410				111				112	10	122																	
	Methodists	9,714				11				12	10	22																	
	Presbyterians	17,510				105				106	10	116																	
Dunbar	Anglicans	19,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	14,410				10				11	10	21																	
	Presbyterians	19,410				100				101	10	111																	
Korke	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Guthrie	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
McGee	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Dunbar	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Korke	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Guthrie	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
McGee	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Dunbar	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Korke	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Guthrie	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
McGee	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Dunbar	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Korke	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Guthrie	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
McGee	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Dunbar	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Korke	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Guthrie	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
McGee	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Dunbar	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
Korke	Anglicans	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Methodists	17,410				100				101	10	111																	
	Presbyterians	17,410				100																							

^a Figures showing the Burns and Quares registered in the Manufactures of the Munia Palenquer during the month of December 1963—cont.

DISTRICT													STATE																			
No. times.	Municipal Divisions.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Census.										Census.										Census of 1901.									
			European.					Non-European.					European.					Non-European.					Total.					Total.				
			Total.					Total.					Total.					Total.					Total.					Total.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Barisal	Barisal	28,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000		
Chittagong	Chittagong	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		
Dhaka	Dhaka	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		
Comilla	Comilla	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Feni	Feni	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Khulna	Khulna	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	15,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	
Narayanganj	Narayanganj	12,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Rangpur	Rangpur	18,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	
Saidpur	Saidpur	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Total	Total	3,271,794	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	1,635,898	

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Source: Showing Hays and Deane in each district at the Maine Freedmen from August 1888 to 4th April 1902.

[illegible]

outbreak showing Typhus Positive and Hanta in each isolated place in the Mexican Republic for these weeks ending 6th April 1934.

[illegible]

Office of January Commission, Madison,
Feb. 2nd 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Mysore

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

REGIONS CALENDAR

Calendar of Persons for trial at the Special Sessions of Open and Timidness and General Civil Delivery and Separately to be held on Monday, the 2nd day of April 1918, and following days before the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

No. 1. *Synanthus* Cloty after *Synanthus* after *Synanthus*, mounted by F. D. Hall, Esq., the Chief Forester Nagasaki, charged that, on or about the 3rd day of February 1903, he mounted the above of Hall as a holding.

No. 2, Charles Ashman, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 19th day of February 1914, he committed the offense of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft and that he is a lodger.

No. 3 Charles Johnson, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 17th day of February 1944, he committed the offense of theft.

No. 3. Vodyanin also Voleynskov, committed by the same Registrar, charged that, on or about the 1st day of March 1914, he committed the offense of theft as a soldier.

No. 2. Kaya alias Kiltrejoja, Isao; Matsu alias Mawani, Yohji and Brown alias Mawani, assumed for the same Mawani, charged that, on or about the 5th day of March 1934, these persons

the absence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon.

No. 7. T. Bagatov, committed by the same Magistrate, alleged that, on or about the 10th day of March 1906, he committed the offense of culpable homicide amounting to murder, attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon.

No. 8. Gangadhar, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 14th day of March 1914, he committed the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder and attempt to commit suicide.

No. 9. Narasimha Nayudu alias Venkatesan, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 11th day of March 1914, he committed the offence of kidnapping a child under ten years with intent to deprive him of his person and that.

No. 10. B. Nalabala alias B. E. D. Nalabala alias M. Nallu alias Richard Edward Nair alias Richard Nalabala, committed by E. B. Visser, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in Mysore, Bangalore, charged that, on or about the 26th day of February 1914, he committed the offences of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property and cheating.

No. 11. Anandachellam, committed by F. Thompson Mares, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 16th day of March 1914, he committed the offence of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
2nd April 1914.

G. S. WHITE,
Clerk of the Court.

INTESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Am. 5 of 1908) as amended by the Deccan-Indragiri Act, 1914 (IV of 1914) the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers residing, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M. S. R. Gangadharapuram Srinivas Krishnamachari Aiyangar, District Munsif of Bangalore in the Mysore district.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
21st March 1914

C. G. HACKAY,
Register.

NOTIFICATION.

By virtue of the powers conferred by clauses 9 and 10 of the Amended Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Madras and of all other powers hereto enabling, the High Court hereby makes the following amendment to Rule 15 of the Amended and revised rules for the publication and admission of papers presented to the High Court, viz.:—

In rule 15, the following words are inserted at the beginning:—“ Unless the Court otherwise orders.”

(Signed)	C. JACQUES WHITE, Chief Justice,
(“	F. E. P. WALSH,
(“	C. SARGENT DALE,
(“	W. B. ARTHUR,
(“	F. D. F. GUNNING,
(“	T. SAMPURAT ATTAY,
(“	J. H. SAMPURAT,
(“	PAUL S. FRANK,
(“	T. V. SAMPURAT ATTAY,
(“	C. G. SARGENT,

} Judges.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
20th March 1914

C. G. HACKAY,
Register.

By virtue of the powers conferred by the enactments set out in Appendix I to the Rules of the High Court, 1908, and section 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and all other powers hereto enabling, it is ordered that the following additions be made to the rules of the High Court, 1908, and that the said amendments do come into force from and after the 1st day of May 1914:

1. Add an order XI to the following rules:—

Summary and admission of evidence.

1. An application for the issue of a subpoena shall be in form No. 101 of Appendix II to these rules accompanied by the out money in the form prescribed by these rules. The application for subpoena and the subpoena form with the necessary particulars filed in shall be signed by the party or his pleader as usual.

2. The form of subpoena shall be in one of the forms Nos. 102, 103 and 104 of Appendix II.

3. A subpoena may be issued for a fixed date or for the fixed hearing of the suit. If a subpoena is issued “ for the fixed hearing of the suit ” it shall be the duty of the party or his pleader sending the same to give to the witness reasonable notice of the date, day and hour when the witness is required to be in attendance.

4. Subpoena requiring parties officers to give evidence or produce documents shall be addressed and served, through the hand of the deponent in which the parties are named, or employed at least three days before the date when the witness is required to attend or the documents are required to be produced.

5. In the interval between the issuing and service of any subpoena, the party at whose instance the subpoena was issued may apply to correct any error in the name of the parties or witnesses and may have the subpoena corrected upon filing a corrected application marked with the words “ altered and corrected ” and signed by the party or pleader issuing the same.

No. 120.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

No. of 181.

and

Plaintiff

Defendant.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Possessions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Vs.

1.

2.

3.

(Suits No. 11.)

(Suits No. 12.)

(Suits No. 13.)

Ordnance.

We summoned you that you appear personally in our said High Court on the day of the month of at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to give evidence on behalf of the

in the above-mentioned suit and to produce the document specified below, and you are not to depart thereon until you have been summoned and have produced the said document and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

You are to receive the amount of allowance set opposite to your name and to grant your signature for the same.

If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a similar sum will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

Witness, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Knight, Chief Justice, at Madras, aforesaid, the day of in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Nine Hundred and

SIGNED

Attorney
T. S. S.

Served Accused's Register.

Form of attendance at the Office of the Registrar in the High Court Buildings, Madras, from eleven o'clock, forenoon and forenoon excepted.

This summons was taken out by Mr.

whose address is No.

Attorney
T. S. S. for the plaintiff
Defendant.

No. 121.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

No. of 191.

and

Plaintiff

Defendant.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Possessions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Vs.

1.

2.

3.

(Suits No. 11.)

(Suits No. 12.)

(Suits No. 13.)

Ordnance.

We summoned you at the instance of the in the above-mentioned suit that you produce or cause to be produced before our said High Court on the day of the month of at eleven o'clock in the forenoon the document - following, that is to say -

at the time, bearing of the said, and you are not to depart thereon until you have produced the document and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

You are to receive the amount of allowance of Rs. set opposite to your name and to grant your signature for the same.

If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of one rupee will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

Witness, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Knight, Chief Justice, at Madras, aforesaid, the day of in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Nine Hundred and

Attorney
T. S. S.

Served Accused's Register.

Form of attendance at the Office of the Registrar in the High Court Buildings, Madras, from eleven o'clock, forenoon and forenoon excepted.

Witness - (Set that) to be taken in the manner of the document mentioned above to be produced in this Court on the date bearing of the said,

This summons was taken out by Mr.

Attorney
T. S. S. for the plaintiff
Defendant.

No.

Madras.

12-0.

No. 136,
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

No. 191

Between

and

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

Provision for
production of
records of
Court.

Alternative
for produc-
tion No. 1.

To
Whereas upon the application of the abovesaid, It has been made to
appear to this Court that a perusal of the undermentioned papers now in your custody is of material
importance to the above and now before this Court and that the production of the original documents
is necessary for the purposes of justice, you are hereby requested to give the said papers to be pro-
duced in this Court or to transmit the said papers to this Court, on or before the day of

1911
Dated this day of 1911
(Description of papers).

Amount for
Value

Served Assistant Registrar.

Whereas attendance at the Office of the Registrar in the High Court Buildings, Madras, from seven till nine,
forenoon and forenoon excepted

This summons was taken by Mr.

Amount for the
Value of the
Declaratory

whereof in No.

Madras.

(Signed)

G. ARNOLD WHITE,
J. P. WALLIS,
C. KANTHARAO NAIR,
W. B. AYLING,
P. JAYARAM,
J. H. RAMESH,
T. SANKARAN ARUN,
T. B. THIRU,
T. V. SANKARAN ARUN,
C. G. SINGH,

Chief Justice.

Judges.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
7th March 1911

Under the provisions of section 132 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft
affidavits in and amendments of the rules contained in Order XX of the First Schedule of the said Code
are published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the draft
affidavits and amendments as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect
thereof from any person or persons interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the
High Court on or after the 15th day of April 1911.

The existing rule 1 of Order XX is renumbered as sub-rule (1) and the following is added as
sub-rule (2) —

(2) The judgment may be pronounced by rotation in a shorthand writer in open Court, where
the presiding Judge has been specially empowered in that behalf by the High Court.

For rule 2 of Order XX the following rule is substituted. —

3 The judgment shall, from the date on which it is pronounced and shall be signed by the
Judge and, when so signed, shall not afterwards be altered or added to, save as provided by section
133 of the Code.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
15th March 1911.

O. G. NARAYAN,
Registrar.

Under the provisions of part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and with the previous
sanction of the Executive (the Governor in Council), the High Court has made the following amendments
of form No. 9 of appendix B to the First Schedule of the said Code, viz. —

For form No. 9 of appendix B to schedule B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, substitute —

No. 9.

ASSIGNMENT OF A RECEIPT.

(O. 48, s. 1.)

(Form)

Whereas it appears to the Court that in the above suit is put and submitted to appoint a receiver
of the properties specified below (or whatever the properties specified below have been assigned in
execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 1911 in
favor of

It is hereby ordered that all the above specified property be given security to the satisfaction of the
Court) the receiver of the said property and of the rents, issues and profits thereof under order XL of
the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with all powers under the provisions of that order, except that he
shall not without leave of the Court (1) grant loans for a term exceeding three years or (2) institute
suits in any Court (except suits for rent) or (3) institute appeals in any Court (except from a decree in

* Modified as No. 9 in the Government Edition of the Code (1908). Form No. 10 is superseded by No. 9.

a rent value where the value of the appeal is more than £1,000 or (5) depend on the repairs of any property in any period of two years more than half of the estimated cost of the property to be repaired, such cost being calculated at the amount at which the property to be repaired would be let when in a full state of repair, provided that such amount shall not exceed £5,000.

And it is further ordered that the parties to the above and all persons claiming under them do deliver up quiet possession of the property, movable and immovable, specified below together with all leases, agreements for lease, receipts, account books, papers, documents and writings relating thereto to the said receiver. And it is further ordered that the said receiver do take possession of the said property, movable and immovable, and collect the rents, issues and profits of the said immovable property, and that the tenants and occupiers do deliver up the same and pay their rents in money and growing crops to the said receiver. And it is further ordered that the said receiver shall have power to bring and defend suits in his own name and shall also have power to sue the owners of the goods and chattels whose recovery. And it is further ordered that the receipt or receipts of the said receiver shall be a sufficient discharge for all such monies or sums of money as property as shall be paid or delivered to him as such receiver.

And it is further ordered that the said receiver do out of the first monies to be received by him pay the debts due from the said and shall be entitled to retain to him the balance of the same of £50 for current expenses, but subject thereto shall pay his first receipts, as soon as the same come to his hands, into Court to the credit of this suit. He shall also in every month file his accounts and vouchers in Court, the first account to be filed on the day of and to be passed on the day of. He shall be entitled to remuneration at the rate of £5 per cent on the net accounts allowed by him or to the sum of £5 per month (or as the case may be) as his remuneration (or he shall not withdraw any remuneration).

And it is further ordered (where an additional office establishment is required) that the said receiver shall be allowed to charge to the estate in addition to his own office establishment the following further establishment:—

(Here enter specification of property.)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 1914.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
24th March 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an additional temporary District Munsif's Court for the North Malabar district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 5 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1882, that the said Court shall be opened on the 10th day of June 1914, and shall hold its sittings at Tellicherry and shall be styled "The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Tellicherry."

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Tellicherry Munsif's Court but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may be presented or applied for in the District Judge of North Malabar be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Tellicherry the Court of the District Munsif at Tellicherry shall be styled "The Court of the District District Munsif of Tellicherry."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
1st April 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

VACATION 1914.

NOTICE.

Enough to be considered in vacation, the High Court and the office of the Registrar will be closed from Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 13th July 1914, both days included.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aiyangar will sit on Vacation Judges.

An Appellate Court of two Judges will sit on Mondays the 22nd June 1914, and the following days for the disposal of referred trials and other urgent criminal work.

The Vacation Judges will dispose of urgent applications which require to be heard immediately, whether in proceedings in the Appellate or original side of the High Court, at 11 A.M. on each Tuesday during the vacation, commencing on the 24th May 1914.

None of such applications shall be given to the Registrar of the High Court before 5 P.M. on the previous day.

Urgent matters when Judges not present in Court.

In any case of great urgency application may be made by delivering to the Registrar a request to transmit the necessary papers to the Vacation Judges, and the Registrar shall, if he considers the case one of sufficient urgency, transmit the applications accordingly, and it will be heard on 24 hours' notice, if possible.

Registrar's office.

Urgent petitions and applications in non-contentious, testamentary and intestate matters, as applications other than an appeal application in cases mentioned will be received or filed during the vacation. No plaint, appeal, or other proceedings will be received, unless it is accompanied by an urgent application requesting a prayer that the Vacation Judges will order it to be received.

The office of the Registrar will be open on Monday in each week, commencing on the 4th May 1914, from noon to 2 P.M. for the receipt of urgent applications and for the disposal of applications for the return of process or for copies of documents, provided on or before the 2nd May 1914. The office will also be open on Tuesdays while the Court is sitting.

High Court, Madras,
1st April 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that as the temporary Sub-Court, Chingleput, is not to be retained after 30th April 1914, it will be closed on the 30th April 1914 for the vacation.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
26th March 1914.

Y. VENUSUBAUL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notice issued by this Court on 20th February 1914, it is hereby notified that the adjournment of the civil courts in the District of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) The District Court and the Subordinate Judges' Courts, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Nagapattinam. | For two months from Monday the 4th May to Saturday the 4th July 1914, both days inclusive. |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Talangudi, Mayavaram, Thiruv. Tiruthiruvandiyur, Nagapattinam and Pattukkottai. | For six weeks from Monday the 4th May to Saturday the 12th June 1914, both days inclusive. |
| (3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tiruvelli, Tirunelveli and Madhavapatti. | For six weeks from Monday the 20th May to Saturday the 4th July 1914, both days inclusive. |
| (4) The Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Tanjore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 4th May to Saturday the 4th July 1914, both days inclusive, subject to the sanction of Government for its commencement from 1st July 1914 for another year. | |

District Court, Tanjore,
19th March 1914.

T. VENKOTA RAO,
Dy. District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts of the Kistna District will be closed for the annual recess vacation of 1914 as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| The District and Sessions Court of Kistna, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Masulipatnam and the Subordinate Judge's Courts of Baramahal and Eluru. | From Thursday the 26th April to Tuesday the 10th June 1914, both days inclusive. |
| The District Munsifs' Courts of Masulipatnam (Principal and Additional), Giddalur, Eluru, Tenali, and Bhammatam. | From Wednesday the 4th May to Tuesday the 10th June 1914, both days inclusive. |
| The District Munsifs' Courts of Baramahal (Principal and Additional), Kovur and Samatpur. | From Thursday the 10th April to Wednesday the 27th May 1914, both days inclusive. |

3. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and arrangements will be made by each Court (1) for granting such copies, (2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc., (3) for due service and return in the High Court of notices issued in proceedings.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kovvur,
Masulipatnam, 26th March 1914.

F. A. COLLIERIDGE,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Undersaid district will be closed for the annual recess of 1914 as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) The District and Sessions Courts, Godavari, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Comacanda and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry. | For two months from Monday the 30th April 1914 to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive. |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Rajahmundry and Comacanda. | For six weeks from Monday the 10th April to Saturday the 20th May 1914, both days inclusive. |
| (3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Amalapur (both Principal and Additional) and Poddapudi (both Principal and Additional). | For six weeks from Monday the 11th May to Saturday the 10th June 1914, both days inclusive. |

2. During the adjournment of Courts, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received.

3. Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents in which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies and necessary stamp papers have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari,
Rajahmundry, 26th March 1914.

J. J. COITON,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore, in the district of Tanjore will be for six weeks from Monday the 4th May to Saturday the 14th June 1914 both days inclusive, inasmuch as from Monday the 26th May to Saturday the 1st July 1914. The adjournment of any other courts in the district will be for the periods set forth in this Court's notification, dated 12th March 1914.

District Court, Tanjore,
26th March 1914.

D. VENKESIA RAO,
Dy. District Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 3rd March 1914, notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Principal and Additional District Munsifs, Coimbatore, will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 26th April 1914 to Monday the 1st June 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers presented other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Coimbatore,
21st March 1914.

H. R. BARGAVELL,
Dy. District Judge.

CITATION.

UNION SECTION 28 OF ACT V OF 1881.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH ARCOT.

Chief Munsif's Petition No. 83 of 1914 (Original Petition No. 7 of 1914).

I hereby sell upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the late Mandoor Perumayya Udaya, who died at Maroon in the Zangire at Angi within the jurisdiction of this Court on the 26th day of November 1912 having had his final place of residence at the said village, to come and see the proceedings before the Court prior to the grant of probate to his executor (1), Yellamudi and (2) Perumayya Udaya residing in the said village of Maroon.

The 14th day of April 1914 has been fixed for the hearing of this matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 26th day of March 1914.

North Arcot District Court,
26th March 1914.

P. A. BOOTH,
District Judge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of notice of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively, dated 14th day of February 1914, it is ordered that the said insolvents be discharged in respect of all the debts payable in their insolvency.

Number.	Name of Insolvent.	Date of Discharge.
101 of 1912	S. Yellamudi Muttai	14th February 1914.
102 of 1912	Asst. District Court and Asst. Assistant Clerk	Do.
103 of 1912	Corporation Office Madras	Do.
104 of 1912	Madrass Railway	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
21st March 1914.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 9 of 1913 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Karaikal.

Deputy District Judge, Karaikal, and Revenue Collector of Karaikal.

Yellamudi Perumayya and others

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 14 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petition above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 2nd April 1914.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Karaikal,
2nd April 1914.

S. SALLABHADRA,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 15 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Mada Muthayya

Perumayya Muttai

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 14 of Act III of 1907, that Mada Muthayya, son of Muthayya Muttai of Raghunatha, residing Karpagudi, Coimbatore, is the respondent above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 21st March 1914, and the creditors

are called upon to prove their claims before the Official Receiver of South Arcot District, by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram.
20th March 1914.

S. VARADA ACHARIYAR,
As. District Munsif.

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Guntur.

Jurisdiction Sub s'ns Karand Jalar Sub of Adoni Petitioner.
Polajal Sivarama Reddy and seven others of Adoni Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and it is posted on 2nd May 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Guntur.
20th March 1914.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1914 in the File of the District Court, Guntur.

Bandipati Sumanthulu, Vypa and holder of Gullunda, Tennali taluk Petitioner.
Taddaluri Nagappa and eighteen others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 19th June 1914.
Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
19th April 1914.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1914 in the File of the District Court, Guntur.

Kallivara Kethra and Kallivara Venkateshulu, Tennali and holder of Gullunda, Tennali taluk Petitioner.
Guntur Sumanthulu and forty-seven others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners named above have applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvents and that the petition stands posted to 1st July 1914.
Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
19th April 1914.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 6 of 1913 in the File of the District Munsif's Court, Kanne.

Tinnamudi Madali Insolvent Petitioner.
Ayyappa, P. Sub, Polamappa, Guntur, Suman, H. Guntur, Palani
Jammal, Perumal Nagappa and Gullunda of Tinnamudi taluk - decedent
of Patta for India in Guntur Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication, dated 22nd August 1913, is recalled.

District Munsif's Court, Kanne,
20th March 1914.

H. VENKATA RAOHATHACHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kanne.

Sumanthulu Ayyappa, son of Nannaswami Ayyappa, residing at Kanne
Tinnamudi, Kanne taluk Petitioner.
A. Venkateshulu Chetty and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by the order of this Court, dated 20th March 1914, and that his creditors may prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Tinnamudi, to whom the matter is referred by this Court on each day as may be fixed by law.

District Munsif's Court, Kanne,
20th March 1914.

K. R. KRISHNANAYAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1913 of the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Panchabada.

Mallik Kumbhadas, son of Kirtanadas, residing at Panchabada,
 Tuckan Panchabada and three others

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 26th June 1914.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Panchabada,
 26th March 1914.

P. YESHOGOPAL NARUDU,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1914 of the Court of the District Munsif, Panchabada.

Vatukoththi Mahomed
 Beni Haji Umar

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 18th day of April 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Panchabada,
 18th April 1914.

K. A. KRISHNA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 37 of 1913 of the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Thiruvengud Chettyar and Lakshmana Chettyar
 Subbaraya Chetty, son of Chinnai Ramasami Chetty, residing at
 Lingurathipalayam, Chidambaram taluk and (1) Venkatesam Chetty,
 son of Kasi Rajagopal, residing at Lingurathipalayam, Chidambaram
 taluk

Notice is hereby given that the above respondents were adjudged insolvents by order of this Court, dated 26th March 1913, and that the petition has been referred to the Official Receiver of this district for further action.

2. The creditors of the insolvents are hereby informed that they should prove their debts before the Official Receiver.

District Court, South Arcot,
 21st March 1914.

F. H. HARRNETT,
District Judge.

No. 16 of 1913 (No. 19 of 1913 of the files of the District Court of South Arcot)
 of the Court of the District Receiver, South Arcot.

Chidambaram Chetty, Vythilinga Chetty and Venkatesh Chetty
 Venkatesh Chetty and forty others

Notice is hereby given, under section 28 (4) of Act III of 1902, that the creditors of the above-named insolvents who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 11th July 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram,
 1st April 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1913 (No. 1 of 1913 of the files of the District Court, South Arcot)
 of the Court of the District Receiver, South Arcot.

Kudiyalammarani Pillai
 Kuppi Pillai (son) and fourteen others

Notice is hereby given under section 28 (4) of Act III of 1902 that the creditors of the above-named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 11th July 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram,
 26th March 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1913 (of the files of the District Munsif's Court of Chidambaram)
 of the Court of the District Receiver, South Arcot.

Kuppi Pillai
 De-constructs Pillai and sixteen others

Notice is hereby given under section 28 (4) of Act III of 1902 that the creditors of the above-named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 11th July 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram,
 21st March 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

See 28 of 1894 (Pa. 4 of 1914 on the way on the District Master's Court of Cincinnati)
on the Court of the Original District, South Lane.

Ergonomics Pilled	..	..	..	..	..	Pillows
Berlinian Pilled waf slippers	..	..	..	..	..	Slippers

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act 112 of 1907, that RICHARDSON PILLISON of Adirondack Mills, residing in Champlain, Champlain, Utah, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is pending for hearing on 11th July 1904. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court at 11 AM on the 11th day of July, 1904.

Office: Recorder's Court, Caddo County,
1st April 1914

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
General Secretary

No. 19 of 1914 (No. 18 of 1914 on the title of the District Court of Santa Lucia)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT, HATFIELD, SANTA LUCIA.

Moolraj Sagoda	"	"	"	"	"	Fetters.
Srinivasa K. V. Alagappa Chetti and twenty others	"	"	"	"	"	Barristers.

* Notice in *Los Angeles Times*, under column 2 of section 12 of the C.E. of 1907, that "Monsieur Nogués is one of the distinguished Kapellés, residing at Tumbat, Cuddalore which, he applied for being declared an immigrant and that his application is posted for hearing on 11th July 1904. Any candidate wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date."

Official Receiver's Court, Colindale,
1st April 1914

A. CHAKRAPANI ATTAR,
Bilim, Mysore

No. 22 of 1915 (No. 11 of 1916 in the list of the Division Court of North America)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Puerto Rico.

K. Matsushige Sakai	"	"	"	"	<i>Fukushima,</i>
Haj. Kyowa Sake Company and others	"	"	"	"	<i>Sakagami.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 5 of section 1242 of Article III of 1907, that K. Balchamsky Sahib, son of Kadir Sahib, residing at Thoppappuram, Chudikottah tank, has applied to be being declared an insolvent and that his application is pending for hearing to 11th July 1924. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader on 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Bowdler's Chart, Cuddalore,
1st April 1884.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR
Editor, Reviews

No. 1 de 1916 de las Cortes de las Indias. Madrid de Burgos. Santa Catalina.

Deoria Banta, nephew of Karpas Banta	residing in Mider al	
Salote village, Uptrangul taluk	..	..
Yakuta Banta and two others	..	..

Water is barely green, under clause (7) of section 22 of Act III of 1967, that the aforementioned petitioner Devendra Masih was adjudicated as insolvent by the Court on the 15th March 1974 and that the further hearing of the petition is postponed to 24th April 1975.

District Judge's Court, Dallas,
1915. March 1914.

C. D. J. FENTO,
Départ. Biologie

No. 1 of 1914 of the list of the Decree of the Supreme Court. Saint Petersburg.

Habib Ramasubramanian Pal	"	"	"	"	"	<i>Professor.</i>
Krishnaiah Ramasubramanian Pal and twenty-seven others	"	"	"	"	"	<i>Regulators (Qualified)</i>

Notice is hereby given that Hebel Rouschoulen Poi, son of Hebel Urtishana Poi, residing in Utehai Kacha village, Kachal taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on 22nd March 1924.

Subordinate Judge's Court, South Census,
Memphis, 30th March 1914.

D. RAGHAVENDRA RAO
Deputy Director

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Magistrate, TIRUVELLI.

Manoj Kishore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Petitioner (Defect).
Kumar Ponnay and fourteen others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Counter-petitioners (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent, that the petition stands posted in the 15th day of April 1914, and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before the Court on the day of hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Tiruvel,
1st April 1914.

R. NARASIMHAM,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Magistrate, TIRUVELLI.

Yadugade Nagaswamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Petitioner (Defect).
Subramaniya Narayana and fourteen others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Counter-petitioners (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent, that the petition stands posted in the 15th day of April 1914, and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before the Court on the day of hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Tiruvel,
25th March 1914.

R. NARASIMHAM,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Magistrate, TIRUVELLI.

Nalajah Anthonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Petitioner (Defect).
Thalanda Ponnappa and six others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Counter-petitioners (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent, that the petition stands posted in the 15th day of April 1914, and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before the Court on the day of hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Tiruvel,
1st April 1914.

R. NARASIMHAM,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Magistrate, TIRUVALLUR.

In the matter of M. Sankaranarayana Pillai.

Pillai Moogan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Petitioner (Defect).
M. Sankaranarayana Pillai .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Respondent (Defect).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Pillai Moogan, son of Sankaran Moogan, residing at Kuvilattur, attached to Makkal village, Sankaranthalam taluk, has applied to the Court for declaring M. Sankaranarayana Pillai, son of Sankaranarayana Pillai, residing at Peria Kallal Street, Kumbakonam, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing in the 26th day of June 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Dated this 1st day of April 1914.

D. G. WALLER,
As District Judge.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Magistrate, TIRUVALLUR.

Thiruvengudi Appala .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Petitioner.
Vasanthi Gurusami and others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, that the petition stands posted in the 20th day of April 1914, and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by a pleader before the Court on or before the 20th day of April 1914.

District Magistrate's Court, Tiruvallur,
1st April 1914.

A. V. GOPALU NAIDU,
District Magistrate.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 4th APRIL 1924.

Liabilities		Sh.	U.S.	Assets		Sh.	U.S.
Capital paid up	..	..	20,000,000	Government Securities	..	3,233,175	1 1/2
Reserve Fund	..	..	24,000,000	U.S. Government Bonds	..	8,875,000	35 1/2
Excess Income	..	..	..	Loans of Government and others	..	..	..
Other Liabilities	No. 20, 24, 25, 26-28	..	..	Government Insurance	..	5,445,400	22 1/2
Total Liabilities			44,000,000	Loans of United States Government and of other authorized Government	..	2,264,300	9 1/2
Assets	No. 20, 24, 25, 26-28			Loans of United States Government	..	1,201,500	5 1/2
Fixed Capital	..	..	8,750,000	Loans with other Banks	..	22,875,000	94 1/2
Current Assets	..	..	18,250,000	Loans of other Banks	..	27,500,000	112 1/2
Real Estate, etc.	..	..	10,000,000	Real Estate	..	8,647,500	35 1/2
Reserves	..	..	..	Loans	..	24,000,000	98 1/2
				Real Estate	..	10,000,000	40 1/2
				Total		44,000,000	180 1/2
				Total		44,000,000	180 1/2

* Includes 143,000 sq. ft. of space on W. 23, 30, 31st.

(By Order of the District Court.)

B. E. HOLMES,
Chief Designer

W. B. HUSTON,
Authors and Translators

Rate for Demand Loans—Year end.

Forecasters of Cash to Institutions variable as demand—40/50

Tests of Modern, Modern, 11th April 2014.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

TINOTE & TUNED BINDER

Notice is hereby given that sums due to the undersigned author who worked on the Assembly
ghost road are outstanding in the accounts of the Division since November 1912 and if not cleared
within three months will be notified to Government—

[illegible]

Executive Registrar's Office, Calcuttate Division,
11th March 1968.

V. EAST,
Executive Engineer

The following sums due to contractors are outstanding in the accounts of this office. Contractors concerned are directed to receive payment at a very early date. In the case of deferred contractors duly substantiated by duly certified bills should be paid before payment can be made. The amounts will be credited to the Government 3 years after the date on which they become due.

No.	Name of Contractor	Name of work.	Amount due.	Date time which expires.
1.	Krishna Reddiah and Sanyasa Reddyar ..	Reconstruction work ..	Rs. 4 7	April 1912.
2.	Arumathi Ram ..	Building old Koway ..	121 4 2	October 1912.
3.	Chellappa Appa ..	30 Chennambay ..	2 3 0	September 1912.
4.	Periyanan Appa and Natarajalingam ..	Koway work ..	12 5 8	September 1912.
5.	..	..	126 7 0	September 1912.
6.	S. K. Sathiahuddeen ..	..	4 3 7	July 1913

Trichinopoly, 25th March 1914

N. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Division, P. O. Circle.

A sum of Rs 275-7-0 as per particulars below is outstanding in the books of this office since February 1912. If necessary arrangements are not made either by the contractor (U. M. Venkayyal Narula) or his authorized agent to receive the amount within three months from the date of this notice, the amount will be credited to Government under Public Works Department Code—Volume 1, paragraph 1912.

Amount of work done	Particulars.	
	Rs.	A. P.
On improvements to Adappur Straight cut to sea.	5,400	7 6
On constructing the Umbalashere dam across the Adappur into a regular and widening the river below the dam.	83	13 11
Less amount paid to Contractor on account of injunction order from Sub-Judge of North Arcot in O.S. No. 91 of 1913, M.P. No. 126 of 1913.	..	3,900 0 0
	Balance ..	201 7 8

Executive Engineer's Office, Tanjore,
23rd March 1914.

V. GOPALAYYA,
Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums due to the persons mentioned below are outstanding in the accounts of this division and that they will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from date of this notification:—

	Rs.	A. P.
Mohdun Fakh, Survey Master, travelling allowance for February 1913.	1	0 6
G. Sankar, Survey Master, pay (gratia compensation allowance) for August 1913 ..	..	0 6 8
A. Venkanna, Survey Master, travelling allowance for September 1913 ..	..	8 3 0
C. Krishna Rao, S.D. Officer, pay for December 1913 ..	..	6 7 3

Tank Revenue Revenue Division, T. Circle,
Rajahmundry, 1st April 1914.

R. SARASWATHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 25 of 1914

The following is published for information.

Passenger Port Office, Madras,
25th March 1914.

K. W. BROWN,
Port Passenger Port Office.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Bay of Bengal—Outer of Kintyre.

Orange Red—Allegation in position of Light Vessel.

It is notified for information that on or about the 19th April 1914 the Light Vessel will be moved 7 miles north of her present position, the correct position will then be—
Latitude 16° 27' North.
Longitude 82° 11' East.

This has been rendered necessary by the Bangor Flot extending to the Southward and Marston not moved to keep well to the Southward of the Right Trench.

Charts affected.—No. 431, Kangoon Island to White Town.

Publisher.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 4th edition, 1910, page 451.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Barru, Kangoon.

Barru, 2nd March 1914.

A. STEWART, Comptroller, R.N.,
the Principal Port Officer, Barru.

No. 26 of 1914.

The following is republished for information

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
19th March 1914.

H. S. BROWN,
the Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

RAY OF BANGAL—CHITTINGANG CHANNEL.

Korapalli river—Depth of water in the Channel.

No. 145-I (first publication).—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 20th and 21st February and 2nd March 1914:—

Track No. I, Outer Bar—	WIND AND TIDE Feb. and Mar. 1914.	
	FT.	MS.
Distance Between	16	11
Distance Between	17½	12½
Track No. II, Inner Bar—		
Distance Between	13	..

Charts affected.—No. 41, Chittagong (Korapalli) river.

Publisher.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 225.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, action, dated 17th February and telegram, dated 2nd March 1914.

J. C. WAKE, Lieut. R.N.,
Assistant Port Officer at Calcutta.

(Published for general information.)

Calcutta, the 6th March 1914.

H. H. GOSWAMI,
Secretary, Marine Department.

No. 27 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
20th March 1914.

H. S. BROWN,
the Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 268.)

CHINA SEA—DELTA OF THE CHANGJIANG RIVER.

Outer Upper Bay moved.

Referring to special Notice to Mariners No. 410, notice is hereby given that the Outer Upper Bay, Chongming Channel, has been moved and is now marked in about 48 feet of water at low water of spring tides. From the buoy, Red Tree Beacon bears S. 32° W., magnetic, distant 2.98 miles.

The characteristics of the buoy remain unchanged.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 17th January 1914.

W. FUCH, Tamm,
Coast Inspector.

List of Parties in the Marine Stores with their Destinations, etc., as the 4th April 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name	Days ago	Commander	Destination	Where to go	Agents.
S.S. "Spartan"	10th	R. K. Jones	Colombo	10th April	Moore, Gordon, Wootton & Co.
S.S. "Pall Mall"	11th	A. J. Jones	Do	11th	Do.
S.S. "New York"	11th	F. W. Turner	Madras	11th	Moore, Gordon, Wootton & Co.

Marine at Yarmouth arrived at and departed from the Port of Yarmouth from the 1st March to the 3rd April 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Ship's name	Tonnage	Rank	Commander's name	Where from	Where to
10th Mar.	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Yarmouth via Colombo	10th March
11th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	11th "
11th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice	11th "
12th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo	12th "
13th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	13th "
14th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice	14th "
15th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo	15th "
16th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	16th "
17th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice	17th "
18th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo	18th "
19th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	19th "
20th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice	20th "
21st "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo	21st "
22nd "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	22nd "
23rd "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice	23rd "
24th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo	24th "
25th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	25th "
26th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice	26th "
27th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo	27th "
28th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	28th "
29th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice	29th "
30th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo	30th "
31st "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth	31st "

DEPARTURES.

Date departed	Ship's name	Tonnage	Rank	Commander's name	Where to
10th Mar.	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo via Port Maurice
11th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth
12th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice
13th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo
14th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth
15th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice
16th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo
17th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth
18th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice
19th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo
20th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth
21st "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice
22nd "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo
23rd "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth
24th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice
25th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo
26th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth
27th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice
28th "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo
29th "	S.S. "Pall Mall"	1000	B.	J. E. Jones	Yarmouth
30th "	S.S. "New York"	1000	B.	F. W. Turner	Colombo via Port Maurice
31st "	S.S. "Spartan"	1000	B.	A. J. Jones	Colombo

Port Office, St. George,
4th April 1914.

D. F. VINEY, Commander, R.N.,
Deputy Commander of the Port.

Return of a deserter or absentee without leave from the VIII (K. R. L.) Battalion,
dated at Amboise, the 27th day of March 1914.

Number, rank and name, His 2520, Private Thomas Roberts; age, 38 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue; hands, freckled; date of enlistment, 14th January 1902; place of enlistment, Newcastle; parish and county in which born, Wiltshire, Marlborough, Wiltshire, England; date of desertion or absence, 27th March 1914; place of desertion or absence, Amboise; marks, horizontal scar below point of chin; under three years' service.

H. T. McCLELLAN, Major,
Commanding VIII (K.R.L.) Battalion.

Return of a deserter or absentee without leave from the "S." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery,
dated at Bangalore, the 2nd day of April 1914.

Number, rank and name, 22318, Driver William James Tull; age, 26 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 5½ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue; hands, freckled; date of enlistment, 28th October 1908; place of enlistment, Bradford, London; parish and county in which born, New Zealand; date of desertion or absence, 1st April, 1914; place of desertion or absence, proceeded to Bangalore on leave and failed to return; marks, scar on forehead, mole on right cheek, scars marks—deeply healed right forearm, woman's hand left forearm; failed to return from furlough; 4 years and six months' service.

C. A. SYKES, Major,
after Commanding of "S." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (c) OF ACT II OF 1908

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose income are Rs. 1,000 and above but less than Rs. 10,000 per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (1) of Act II of 1908 to prepare under their signature true returns of their income in the forms assigned and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1914 to the Collector of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector of Income-tax,
Madras, 13th March 1914.

J. WILLIAMS,
Collector of Income-tax.

ENTRY K.

INCOME-TAX.

Form of return.	Residence or place of business.	Source of Income.				Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the tax on them with interest has been derived.		Total Deductions.	Amount of net profit.	Remarks.
		In the column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Income-tax Act II of 1908.				Amount of gross income.	Total Tax payable on the gross income of which the return has been derived.			
		Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Part V of the Act.	Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Part VI of the Act.	Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Part VII of the Act.					
		Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Part V of the Act.	Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Part VI of the Act.	Net income of the sources of income chargeable under Part VII of the Act.	Rs. & P.	As. & P.	Rs. & P.	As. & P.	

Subscriptions

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated as all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none has been deferred before to be admissible as an deduction have been deducted in arriving at the net profit; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

Station		(Signature)
Dated	1914.	(Signature)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of return.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE STATEMENT OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

- (1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.
- (2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.
- (3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the nature of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income and the amount of shares. In this column, annuities and pensions are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part II and other sources of income including the net proceeds of buildings occupied by owner calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other institution from, and chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.
- (4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income received and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up as if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the first day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.
- (5) Against the gross receipts, as deductions should be made in respect of debentures or annuities not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits of the business, or on account of the maintenance of the business himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the business is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the business, or on the ownership of any building or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 229, 246, 248 and 249 of Act III of 1906 (Madras), sections 41 and 75 of Act IV of 1904 (Madras), section 37 (1) and (2) of Act V of 1904 (Madras), section 37 of Act XIII, 1909 (India), (Section 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 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899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
- (6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be included from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the statement case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) In the case of trades or professions

- (1) Items actually expended in the repairs of buildings, furniture or articles, used solely for the purposes of the profession or trade.
- (2) Items expended in cleaning or keeping in order the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purposes of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the sums (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income arising in which the tax is assessed.
- (3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.
- N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a fair proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.
- (4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the business. The amount must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.
- (5) The amount expended on salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of trade, and makes profits in both by means of its various trades and businesses in which is common for both, any preparatory deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).
- (6) The amount of any loss in trade or in the stock or trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any amount loss deducted. It also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.
- (7) The amount of any loss (including debts) less 50 and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year specified—
 - (a) that such debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;
 - (b) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;
 - (c) that when once a particular debt has been less 50 and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken as deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

N.B.—In writing off a debt against the losses of any year one must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not included with that year.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessors may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this assessment.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair proportion* of the interest paid shall be deducted.

- (9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphy, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
Shipping, Freight, Landing and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charges and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made in Transvaal Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a pension for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those not made to form a Reserve Fund.

- (11) Charges incurred in providing title for estimates, clerks and assistants.

(12) An annual depreciation of 4 per cent. on the original value of machinery and plant to meet wear and repairs, subject to the following restrictions—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or replacement on account of any such deduction, shall be allowed in any year, if the deduction when added to the deductions allowed on that account in any previous year to the profits by which the concern is carried on will make the aggregate amount of the deduction exceed the actual cost to that person of the machinery or plant, or if in that actual cost any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or replacement.

(b) Where, as respects any trade, manufacture, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given to the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction in which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of deduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction, or if there is no such deduction for that year be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for succeeding years.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, i.e., the year the income of which is assessed.

(3) *In case of house owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Rent expended in repairing or keeping repaired such houses, the deduction being restricted only to the amounts (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income arising in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Annual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are on the part of the owner, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 4 per cent. of the gross rental. This deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any outgoings payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses, or their sites (Notices Nos. 10, dated 10th February 1885, printed on pages 218 and 219, Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th March 1885).

(4) *In case of house occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.*

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-eighths of the estimated assessed net-worth shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-eighths of the assessed net value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-eighths of the net value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Income reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The sum reserved as used in the above refers only to such works as are intended to put the building in the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided as any material addition to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out as a shop, the portion should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, i.e., after a sixth of the assessed net-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewal, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS PROFITS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

- (1) Amount expended by Vehicle on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
- (2) Amount set apart to form a Reserve Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.
- (3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
- (4) Amount spent on it set apart for replacement of tools.
- (5) Interest on capital paid to the partners of the firm.
- (6) Partner's allowance.
- (7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.
- (8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year or account of accumulated losses of previous years.
- (9) Public or local rates, taxes or loans other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (3) of

The instructions given above may be detailed. (Notations No. 10, Fort 10th February 1909, printed on pages 120 and 121, Part I of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th March 1909.)

- (10) Cost of maintenance of this common himself to be fairly or domestic.
- (11) Expenses paid to domestic servants.
- (12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
- (13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.
- (14) Public expenses of partners of a firm when these are to be separately ascertained.
- (15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
- (16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
- (17) Payments made to him on account of fixed capital for the same.
- (18) Delay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned description and approximate quantity of sandalwood stored in Valmiki depot of the North Arcot district.

1. Tenders should be accompanied "Tender for the purchase of Sandalwood" and should be issued and forwarded by registered post to the District Forest Office, South Valmiki, Valmiki, on or to reach him on or before 1st May 1914.

2. The District Forest Office reserves to himself the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Tenderers should tender for each class of billets, roots, chips and shavings separately per mowal of 25 lb. (10 mowals per ton) and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes of Rs. 100 each or by a treasury cheque showing the receipt of Rs. 1,000 as deposit into the North Arcot District Treasury at Valmiki.

4. The successful tenderer will be made a sign copy of agreement along with the order accepting the tender. An agreement must be drawn up accordingly on a proper stamp paper, signed by the tenderer and attested by two witnesses and submitted to the District Forest Office, South Valmiki, for his approval. The agreement will be placed and sent back to the tenderer for registration of the agreement in a Registrar's office. In addition he will be required to return the agreement after registration, no sandalwood will be delivered to him.

5. The contractor will be informed of interests, by registered post acknowledgment due, of consignments of sandalwood being ready at the depot.

He must pay the and receive each consignment within 10 days of receipt of such notice, payment thereby being made into the District Treasury at Valmiki. Failure to pay within the specified time will render the deposit of Rs. 1,000 liable to be forfeited, and the contractor and all subsequent assignments of sandalwood and agree at the risk of the contractor. In such case the contractor will not only forfeit the deposit already furnished by him but will also be liable for any loss arising by such resale, and will not be entitled any profit that may result. A discount of Rs. 5 a day will be charged for any quantity of sandalwood not taken delivery of after the specified time of 10 days.

7. The sandalwood will be weighed, as it is in the depot in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent and no further clearing will be undertaken by the Forest Department or purchase previous to weighing; the classification, stacking, and weighing or carried out by the Forest Department must be accepted.

8. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

Description.		Quantity.	
(1) Billets	I Class	} About 100 tons.
		II	
		III	
		IV	
(2) Roots	I	} "
		II	
(3) Chips	} "
(4) Saw dust	.. .. .	..

North Arcot Collector's Office, South Valmiki.
Forest Branch, 12th March 1914.

T. CLEAR,
District Forest Officer, South Valmiki.

TENDERS FOR RETAINS TO UTTARANCHAL CHITRAI.

Notices in hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent appointed by him up to noon of the 19th May 1914, for the execution of the works noted below:—

Estimate to build and masonry works of the Uttaranchal Chitrai, Imperial		Rs.
No. 107 .. .. .	.. .. .	5,000

2. The amount of ~~current money~~ to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, falling which the tender will not be valued. The ~~current money~~ of those tenders not accepted will be returned ~~same day~~.

2. Tardem should be sent in sealed covers superscripted "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

4. Any trouble not resolved on the due date will not be considered.
5. Test/fee should be written up in Public Works Department Form. Not complete in every detail.
The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional office.
6. A fee may be paid on application at the Chamberlain Division Office on all

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chiropractic Division Office on all working days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

The values of each transfer should be placed in full in the transfer form.

8. The successful teacher will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the teacher fails to do so within that date, his contract will be cancelled.

or. The work should not be sold, let

10. The work should not be self-set.

12. Date of completion of work, 6th September 1918.

54 The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Examine to find and measure parts of *Chironomus (Chironomus)*, Imperial Mo. 147

Quantity received	Description of work.	Unit.
24,540 mds.	Handwork including mending, etc., complete	5,000 mds.
14,930 mds.	Receiving, packing, etc., including mending	3,000 mds.
1,000 mds.	Sorting clothes	100 mds.
20,812 mds.	Sorting clothes including mending, etc., complete	125 mds.
10,412 mds.	Repacking clothes, etc.	100 mds.
1,402 mds.	Repacking and repacking	100 mds.
12,500 mds.	Packing clothes for shipping, waiting for three months	100 mds.
2,000 mds.	Sorting work for handwork	100 mds.
1,000 mds.	Repacking with order sheets, 3 months	100 mds.
200 mds.	Repacking work with in order	100 mds.
1,000 mds.	Cleaning and packing with order sheets	100 mds.
1,000 mds.	Repacking work with order sheets	100 mds.

Statistical analysis.

Conclusions and revisiting the Journal of Education in Brazil	LE
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3. β^* —The rates should not include wage changes.

H. A. KRINIVASA AYYANGAR.*

European Engineer, Chemical Division

224b, March, 1934.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION GRANITE STONES

Interests are invited for supply of demarcation granite stones for the survey demarcation of the village of the National lands of the Trakopye district.

3. A modification of the scores required, is given hereunder.

3. Tenderers should give the rates at which the applicants offer to supply the stores specified at quarrying, the storage per mile per store from quarry to depot and also a uniform rate per store to be applied in villages including storage and the tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the date April 1954.

Fig. 4.—Tillage boundary stations—

Approx. 2 feet to 3 inches to 4 inches.

Node—based arrow on the side; a plummet hole on the top with a triangle outside the hole for trigonometric stations, or with two parallel lines, one on each side of the hole for other boundary stations.

(From *HM—Division of Insurance Statistics—*

3.40—3.44 (over) 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 105

Hoofs—broad arrow on the side; a plunger hole on the top with a circle round it.

Class *Nil* = Field at infinity

Size—2 1/2 in. x 6 inches x 4 inches
Weight—3.5 oz. (100 g.)

Airline-liquid spray on the side.

All these stems should be hard greenish and divided one third of the length from the top, and the marks should be cut half inch down.

Barry O'Lea, *Asst.*

2000 March 1998.

L. G. B. FINE

Lieutenant Governor of Norway.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI DRILL AND TURBAND CLOTH TO THE
SALT, ARKANI AND CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Peaslin trousers will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 8th May 1914, by the Board of Revenue (Soyuznaia Kassa), Moscow, for the supply of 44,000 yards of khaki cloth and 8,000 yards of khaki turban cloth of local manufacture made or less.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Bengalee Revenue), and should be accompanied "Tenders for the supply of khaki drill or khaki turban cloth," as the case may be.

4. Each tender should be specifically for the supply of either khaki drill or khaki turban cloth and should be accompanied by a sample of the article, which must be similar, in material and colour, to the cloth now in stock, which may be seen at the Tenderpost Bunkhouse. The tenderer should state the price at which he is prepared to supply the article.

5. Each tender for the supply of khaki drill should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 and each tender for the supply of khaki turban cloth by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposit may be in cash or in Government Promissory notes. The deposit will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

6. The khaki drill must be 17"25" wide and 14 lb. in weight per piece of 50 yards and the turban cloth 36" wide and 12 lb. in weight per piece of 50 yards. The last year's accepted rates are 4 annas 9 pias and 3 annas 8 pias per yard, respectively.

7. The Board reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. As soon as the acceptance of their tenders is notified, the successful tenderers or tenderers for khaki drill and turban cloth will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 200 in respect of the material for khaki drill, and Rs. 200 in respect of that for turban cloth, which, together with the total deposit required, under condition 4 of this notice, will be held in security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

9. The successful tenderers for the supply of khaki drill will be required to sign an agreement binding himself to supply the required quantity of cloth within 4 months from the date of acceptance of his agreement, at the rate of not less than 3/100 yards a week, commencing from the 1st week in May 1914. The successful tenderers for the supply of khaki turban cloth will be required to sign an agreement undertaking to deliver the whole quantity required within four months from the date of acceptance of his agreement, commencing to deliver from the 4th week in May 1914, not less than 1,000 yards of khaki turban cloth per week. Failure to fulfil the agreement will entail forfeiture of the deposit.

10. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the office of the Board of Revenue (Bengalee Revenue), Chagach, Madras.

Board of Revenue (Bengalee Revenue),
Chagach, 28th March 1914.

R. F. THOMAS,
Sd/- Secretary.

RECOVERY OF WHARVES.

Notice is hereby given, under notice 78 of Act VII of 1914, that the undermentioned property has been surveyed within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the Circular and remove the articles situated within the close of the month at payment of the wharfage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras:—

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of storage.
Two galvanised iron telegraph post tubes	20	20th March 1914	
One single wood square	21	21st	
Two single wood planks	22	22nd	
Five palm-leaf boxes	23	23rd	
One flat iron bar	24	24th	
Three iron shovels	25	25th	
One iron bar	26	26th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	27	27th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	28	28th	
One iron	29	29th	
Two iron binding and handles	30	30th	
One iron binding	31	31st	
One iron bar	32	32nd	
One iron, galvanized and painted	33	33rd	
One iron, galvanized and painted	34	34th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	35	35th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	36	36th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	37	37th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	38	38th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	39	39th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	40	40th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	41	41st	
One iron, galvanized and painted	42	42nd	
One iron, galvanized and painted	43	43rd	
One iron, galvanized and painted	44	44th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	45	45th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	46	46th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	47	47th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	48	48th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	49	49th	
One iron, galvanized and painted	50	50th	

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The Nilgiri District Board's Office, Ootacamund.
16th March 1914.

M. YOUNG
President.

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates for admission to the Provincial Forest Service. Intending candidates should send their applications with copies of testimonials to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras. All applications must reach the Secretary before the 31st April 1914. The selection will be made in May. For the rules regulating the recruitment of the Provincial Forest Service—please see Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th May 1913, and three subsequent issues. Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 34 on the 1st July 1914.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest, Madras,
16th March 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

WARRING a qualified man for the post of second-class varnisher's appointment—permanent—on Rs. 10-2-25 grade with fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per annum. The post is not pensionable, but the successful candidate should contribute to the Local Fund Provident Fund.

Chingay District Board's Office, Coimbatore,
15th March 1914.

S. P. HUGH,
President, District Board.

APPLICANTS are invited by the undersigned for the post of an Artist in this office as Collector. The pay is Rs. 25-5-10 with two quarters and it is for about five years to commence with. Preference will be given to applicants showing a knowledge of watercolor, free-hand drawing, black and white work and photography. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of April 1914.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore,
25th March 1914.

C. A. BARNER,
Sd., Revenue Officer.

APPLICANTS are invited for the post of Second Clerk on Rs. 25-5-40 in the Coimbatore section of the Government Translators' Department from persons who are duly qualified under the Public Service rules and whose optional language is Coimbatore. The applications, which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 30th April 1914.

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Examinations passed; (4) Caste; (5) Age; (6) Previous profession or appointments, if any; (7) District in which born; (8) College, if any in which educated; (9) Relations in Government Service; and (10) Literary work, if any, produced.

Whangpo's Road, Egmore, Madras,
21st March 1914.

V. RAOMAYACHARIU,
Senior Translator to Government.

Applications are invited from passed candidates for the posts of temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 40 per mensem in the Tobacco Project division.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1914.

Chennai, Madras, 21st March 1914.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, P.W. Dept.

Applications are invited for two temporary Draftsmen's posts on Rs. 30 mensem in the office of the undersigned, from persons who have passed the Draftsmen's Test at the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras. The appointments are temporary and will be renewed year after year. Applications will be received up to 20th April 1914. The two posts will be vacant in a month and in three months respectively.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Tank
Reclamation Scheme Division, VII Circle,
Madras, 21st March 1914.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Off. Executive Engineer.

Applications are invited for the post of temporary Draftsman in the office of the Executive Engineer, Canebrake Division, carrying a salary of Rs. 45 per mensem. The applicant must have passed the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 26th April 1914.

Cuddalore, 22nd March 1914.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Canebrake Division.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsmen test at the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of an acting Draftsman on Rs. 35 in the office of the Executive Engineer, General Conservancy Division, Dindigul Division.

Preference will be given to those who have had experience in the Public Works Department.

General Conservancy Division, Dindigul Division,
20th March 1914.

F. M. WAINRIGHT,
Off. Executive Engineer.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates in the sub-joint form for the post of a First-grade Auli at Rs. 24 (previously vacant in this Class). Preference will be given to non-Indians and to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination in English and Typewriting and are able to take down in dictation in shorthand, judiciously and other d'ne's at a speed of not less than 120 to 130 words per minute. A suitable candidate will be posted to act as a clerk and given the permanent post of First-grade Auli.

Applications should be submitted on or before the 15th April 1914.

(1) Full name of applicant; (2) Nationality and caste; (3) Date of birth; (4) Institutions where educated; (5) Examinations passed (including special Tests); (6) Date of passing such examinations; (7) Optional subject at the Degree Examination, if any; (8) Class taken in each branch of the B.A. or other Degree Examination (English—Class Optional language—Class Optional subject—Class); (9) Class taken in each Technical Examination with grades; (10) Present and past employment with date of appointment to end of relief from years formerly held; (11) Names of relatives in the Public service in the District of South Arcot (degree of relationship should be stated after each name entered in this column); and (12) Remarks.

Tribunal Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore,
20th March 1914.

F. H. HAMSETT,
District Judge.

Written applications for employment as Kitchen Steward on Rs. 25 per mensem. The appointment is likely to last for fifteen months with prospect of continuation. None but qualified non-Indians candidates need apply. Persons with actual experience are preferred.

Applications will be received only up to the 15th April next.

General Hospital, Madras,
20th March 1914.

H. KIDDPATRICK, Major, I.M.S.,
As. Senior Medical Officer.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for a temporary Sub-Inspector's post on Rs. 50 per mensem for three months, for investigation of Bank Robberies, works in the Midland District.

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 10th April 1914.

Raychamondy, 10th March 1914.

T. NARASIMHA ATTAPPAH,
Executive Engineer, T. & S. Division, I Circle.

Applications are invited for the post of a Surveyor in the Madh Sahay Forest Division on Rs. 60 per mensem. The appointment is non-permanent and will run up to the end of February 1915 and only be renewed for another year. Candidates who have passed the Sub-Division and District's test or the Lower Subordinate's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, may apply. Candidates will be given to those who have had experience in forest work. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications. The pay of Rs. 50 will cover travelling allowances.

District Forest Officer, North Salem,
10th March 1914.

H. A. LATHAM,
Forest Range Officer.

Applications are invited from Geologists graduates with a knowledge of Telugu for permanent employment as first Assistant Mine Inspector on Rs. 40 with travelling allowances as per Civil Service Regulations.

Salem, 10th March 1914.

R. RANACHANDRA RAU,
Collector.

Applications are invited from passed Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras, as there are at present three permanent vacancies in the eighth grade (pay Rs. 54) in the Circle.

1. Applicants should state their age, experience, length of service and submit report of testimonials for information.

2. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th April 1914.

Chembur, 8th March 1914.

J. H. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Applications are invited for the post of a Minor Irrigation Supervisor on Rs. 120 temporarily vacant for one year in Cuddapah district from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for Upper Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras. The applicants should state their age, personal educational qualifications, the date of the certificate in which the result of the examinations are published and submit the certificate of having passed the examinations. The applications should be submitted before the 10th April 1914.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
1st April 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

Applications from graduates below 18 years of age are invited for the posts of the two probationary Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 35 each in this district. Candidates should possess a fair knowledge of Telugu and state their (1) age, (2) name, (3) special qualifications, (4) list of institutions of landed property possessed in the district, and (5) the date and page of the Port St. George Gazette in which their names appear.

Salem, 2nd April 1914.

R. RANACHANDRA RAU,
Collector.

Wanted House Surgeons and House Physicians.

It has been decided to create 20 appointments of House Surgeons and House Physicians to be attached to specified hospitals both in the Presidency Town and in the mofussil. The appointments will carry a salary of Rs. 50 each per mensem and will be tenable for one year—old awards as House Physicians and not movable as House Surgeons. No private practice will be allowed, fees and expenses will be provided, if available, subject to certain conditions but no compensation in lieu of quarters will be paid.

1. Only candidates who have taken a Medical Degree in an Indian University or a respectable medical qualification elsewhere and who are less than 35 years of age need apply. Applicants must reach this office not later than the 10th May 1914.

2. Notices of these appointments will not be required to enter Government service subsequently but if they wish to do so a special allowance of 126 months will be made in their favour in the corresponding circumstances for Civil Assistant Surgeons provided they have spent a year of approved service in these appointments. This concession will also be made to candidates for Civil Assistant Surgeons' posts who have studied at a recognized Medical School or College in Europe for one year.

(By order.)

C. A. R. HUNTER, Captain, I.M.S.,
*Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General
with the Government of Madras.*

Madras, 3rd April 1914.

The permanent incumbent having been granted leave preparatory to retirement from Government service on 1st January 1914, applications are invited for the post of Head Clerk in the office of the Superintendant, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 65-5-45. Previous knowledge of the routine work of a Government office and ability to manage an office containing at least eight other men are essential.

Applications from experienced men only will be considered, and they should reach the office of the undersigned on or before 15th April next.

Madras, 4th April 1914.

F. WAGB,
Superintendant, Civil Vet. Dept.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I intend to move the High Court on or after 15th April 1914 to be admitted as a Vakil thereof.

Rajahmundry, 15th March 1914.

J. NARAYANA.

NOTICE.

CHARLES JOHN BOND (Deceased).

The Administrator of the Estate and effects, limited to the Presidency of Madras, of CHARLES JOHN BOND, formerly of 55, Grace Church Street, in the City of London late of 55, Montpelier Crescent, Brighton, in the County of Sussex, late now deceased, who died at 55, Montpelier Crescent aforesaid on or about the 10th day of September 1913, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notices hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of April 1914, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said CHARLES JOHN BOND, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras.
7th March 1914.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Charles John Bond (deceased).



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

68

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 147

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1914.

[Price, 2 pice.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Special Meeting, No. 58 of 1913-1914, held on the 20th March 1914.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.S.G., Chairman.

Mr. H. H. Reed,
Commander W. B. Robinson, D.I.M.
Mr. G. Frost,
Mr. John A. Syme, J.L.
The Hon'ble Sir Hugh S. Fraser, J.L.
Mr. D. Ganeshi.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Madhav Sanyal,
Khan Bahadur Mohamed Abdul Kader,
Bakshi Sahib,
M.H. Py. Rao Bahadur G. Sanyasirao,
Chettiar.

265. Reed, appeared and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 6th March 1914.

266. Reed a note by the Chairman submitting certain draft rules, for application to the Port of Madras, as additions to the rules under the Indian Petroleum Act, VIII of 1909, which were published by the Government of Madras under G.O. No. 977, Madras, dated the 24th July 1910.

Resolved that the additional rules be approved and be submitted to Government for sanction.

267. Reed and adopted a letter No. D. 1511, dated 17th March 1914, written by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras Department, submitting for sanction a reappropriation statement providing for a set additional amounts to the Madras Port Fund of Rs. 7,104, to be met from the closing balance of the fund for 1913-1914.

268. Reed and adopted a draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Madras Department, submitting for sanction of Government a reappropriation statement providing the grants for certain Capital and Revenue works for the current year.

269. Reed again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 4, dated the 14th July 1913, delegating certain powers and duties to the Chairman under section 25 (1) of the Madras Port Trust Act — a delegation sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 461, Madras, dated 26th August 1913.

Resolved that, subject to the sanction of Government, the power of taking action under section 125 of the Madras Port Trust Act be also delegated to the Chairman.

270. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, to sanction the grant of Rs. 49 to the widow of Engineer who was accidentally killed on the work — the grant to be debitable to the estimate amounting to Rs. 14,000 for minor improvements to docks.

271. Resolved that the Chairman's action in accepting Messrs. S. Murthy & Co.'s tender for Rs. 4,467-10-3 for printing forms and registers for 1914-1915 be confirmed.

(Signed—)

272. Sanctioned the payment by the Chairman during the month of February 1914 of claims amounting to Rs. 115-0-0.

273. Read a note by the Chief Engineer, suggested by the Chairman, recommending three months' and two months' privileges leave respectively to Mr. J. K. M. Soring and Mr. K. Umeshchandra Kulkarni, Assistant Engineers.

Resolved that the leave be granted from such dates as may be convenient to the Chief Engineer.

274. Mrs. Government of Madras, Financial Department, Memorandum No. 120-B, dated the 19th November 1913, on the subject of the grant to enable Government servants of a fixed increase of salary in lieu of bonus allowances.

Resolved that similar principle be applied to the case of Port Trust servants in receipt of the allowance in question, and that the proposals now submitted by the Chairman for the revision of salaries on these principle be maintained with effect from the 1st of April.

275. The following statement, comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of February 1914 with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of February 1914

		1913.			1914		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
A. Harbour Receipts—							
(1)	Dues on imports	25,325	7	8	21,871	5	5
(2)	Dues on exports	25,845	8	4	19,774	24	0
(3)	Storage, ordinary, imports	5,545	4	0	24,025	8	8
(4)	Storage, ordinary, exports	30	1	0	177	12	0
(5)	Storage, special, imports	502	5	12	405	0	0
(6)	Storage, special, exports	38	0	0	45	14	0
(7)	Railway terminal charges	8,511	7	1	10,522	10	11
(8)	Canteen	15,778	5	9	14,181	11	8
(9)	Postage, special	868	0	0	1,037	2	8
(10)	Donations	37	7	0	176	6	0
B. Rents, fees and penalties—							
(1)	Rents of properties	2,075	2	7	4,141	0	0
(2)	Overhaul fees	5,296	0	0	5,015	0	0
(3)	Passenger tolls	412	8	0	4,034	3	4
(4)	Tolls and penalties	83	5	3	..	..	..
(5)	Railway tolls .. ..	..	..	..	2,250	0	0
C. Sales—							
(1)	Water sold to boats	780	10	1	818	5	0
(2)	Do. „ „	351	0	0	352	0	0
(3)	Other sales .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Contributions to Revenue—							
(1)	From Port Fund	30,809	0	0	..	..	..
(2)	From Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Interest—							
Interest on loans .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Miscellaneous—							
(1)	Profit on investments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2)	House rent adjustments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3)	Commission on Corporation	377	7	8	307	14	0
Total ..		1,04,392 12 8			1,25,179 2 5		
Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of February 1914							
		Amount of 1913-1914			Amount of 1914-1915		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April .. ..	..	75,045	0	0	1,08,158	0	0
May .. ..	..	87,580	4	0	1,54,585	4	11
June .. ..	..	80,599	10	8	1,36,785	5	1
July .. ..	..	86,470	7	0	1,23,018	10	5
August .. ..	..	88,878	0	2	85,656	0	10
September .. ..	..	82,728	11	1	7,07,012	15	0
October .. ..	..	8,52,841	14	11	1,39,842	5	1
November .. ..	..	1,01,771	2	4	1,39,842	5	11
December .. ..	..	1,06,788	0	0	1,05,814	0	17
January .. ..	..	1,18,588	2	3	1,05,708	12	0
February .. ..	..	8,61,392	12	8	1,23,179	2	5
Total ..		11,28,510 2 10			18,21,884 14 11		
					+ 8,38,374 12 4		

374 The following statement of receipts received since the 31st March 1914 was referred to be recorded:—

Statement of accounts by Christmas and Rand.

Serial number	Activity.		Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Balance of receipts after all credits.	Change to be	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.					
			Capital Light Works. Nil.	Nil.	0		
			General Works.				
2	Board's Resolution No. 224.	10th March 1914	Supplying materials of carpenter work in connection with the remodeling of the Harbour buildings thereabout.	1,000		Revenue (P.C.) New works.	
			Madras Port Trust.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Harbour Port.				
			Nil.				

375. Recorded G.O. No. 49, Madras, dated 10th February 1914, denoting publication of a notification in the Fort St. George Gazette relating to new rules for the loading and unloading of employees at the port of Madras.

376. Recorded G.O. No. 50, Madras, dated 7th March 1914, authorizing the appropriation statement for an additional allotment of Rs. 9,077 required for expenditure on Port Trust Revenue Account during the current year, to be met from the closing balance of the Revenue Account for 1913-14 (Board's Resolution No. 212, dated 29th February 1914).

377. Recorded G.O. No. 18, Madras, dated 10th March 1914, authorizing the Assistant-Secretary to transfer a sum of Rs. 22,000 from the Madras Port Fund to the Madras Port Trust Board within the current fiscal year.

378. Recorded G.O. No. 43, Madras, dated 10th March 1914, authorizing the appropriation statement for an additional allotment for 1913-14 of Rs. 1,820 to be met from the closing balance of the Madras Harbour Fund—vide Board's Resolution No. 241, dated 6th March 1914.

379. Receipts and cash paid by the Board of Madras for the Madras Port Trust as the 31st March 1914 were referred to be recorded as follows:—

	General and Special.	Cash Balance.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Revenue Account	1,55,000	1,56,732 30 1
Trustees' Fund Account	1,00,000	100 0 0
Deposit Fund Account	10,000	738 13 0
Madras Harbour Port Charity Account	20,500	5,188 0 4
Trustees' Fund Account	20,000	252 1 8
Madras Port Account	80,000	4,180 2 0
Madras Port Account	200	6,795 10 7

Port Trust Office, Madras,
1st April 1914

F. F. E. SPRING,
Clerk.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 352

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1914

[Price 5 pms.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY BUILDINGS.

DATE	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometer				Rain. Inches.	Wind.	Direction of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Height of clouds.	General weather.
		General Daily Means		Observed Extremes							
		Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.						
Month.	79.3	82.3	79.7	82.4	74.3	181.4	SE by E	127	..	3	Dr.
1st Dec.	79.3	82.3	77.1	81.3	73.8	180.9	SE by S.	240	..	3	Dr.
2nd Jan.	78.1	79.5	79.0	78.0	66.7	181.4	SE by E	296	..	3	Dr.
3rd Feb.	80.1	79.5	80.0	71.0	70.0	179.6	SE by E	47	8.54	67	Thunderstorm.
4th Mar.	80.0	80.2	79.0	69.4	69.4	180.9	SE by S.	100	..	68	Thunderstorm.
5th Apr.	79.3	78.8	79.0	72.1	72.1	181.4	SE by E	150	8.16	68	Thunderstorm.
6th May.	80.2	80.3	77.1	69.9	69.9	180.9	S.W.	124	..	68	Thunderstorm.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the location of the Rain Gauge is two feet below the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered here for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 5.15 inches, the average due for the same period being 1.58 inches.

MADRAS Observatory, 6th April 1914.

H. L. JOSEPH,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 16.3

MADRID, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1941

TPraca, 6. s. 10.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 4TH APRIL 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS

[illegible]

+ Average of the 10 years ending 1913-1918 + Average of the 10 years ending 1904-1911

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANTAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Bunds and bundbreaks repaired 22 1/2 and 27-28 feet deep respectively. Sowing of gingelly and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragi, horsegram and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TIRAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplantation of sugarcane beginning on in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, choline, gingelly, sugarcane, groundnut and sweet potatoes; cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in five taluks and three divisions. Godavari 24 feet below normal; discharge adequate. Weeding, manuring and transplanting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, maize, pulses, sugarcane, cotton, choline, guate and choline; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of four taluks and five divisions and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KINTLA.

Water-supply quite inadequate in most parts of taluk. Entira 1-65 feet below normal; discharge almost adequate. Preparing of seedbeds, sowing of gingelly and manuring in progress and weeding of paddy in progress in some. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, choline and tobacco; cotton fair, tobacco and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of eleven taluks; fodder insufficient in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested berseem, cotton normal to bumper; paddy, normal; ragi and cotton, fair; tobacco, cotton, fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under Kurnool-Chilchepur canal, spring channels, wells and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 15 ft. below normal; discharge adequate. Ploughing made for most seasons in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cotton, blackgram and choline; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax in three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

RANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing and preparing of land for such season, beginning or in progress; manuring of sugarcane, weeding and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested choline, cotton (part to normal); cotton, fair; ragi and paddy, normal; sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but diarrhoea and malarial fever in parts of one and three taluks respectively. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture nil and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but dysentery in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Ploughing of sugarcane ending, ploughing for early crops and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, sugarcane, cotton fair; cotton, poor. Pasture scarce; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but diarrhoea in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TUDUPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of paddy, groundnut, gingelly, horse, choline and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, tobacco, cotton fair to normal; horse, horsegram and groundnut, fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MILANO.

[illegible]

CHOLESTYR

Wheat supply sufficient. Ploughing for spring of paddy beginning or in progress; working of paddy and transplanting of paddy well advanced in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Increased paddy, rapeseed, ragi; sweet pea. Peas and Kicher available. Condition of cattle generally good, but epidemic spleen in parts of cow tanks. Employment variable. Grains stocks sufficient. Prices low.

55.178.66

Financement available. Grains stocks sufficient.

SOUTH AFRICA

Water supply sufficient except in one block and in parts of two others. Fertilizing, weeding, and weeding at pulley, rags and gully, transplanting of paddy at 40 days, as frequent in parts. Standing crops low in blocks, by reason of late start in planting of paddy, irregular, scattered, rank growth, extreme poor. Pasture supply in one block; fodder scarce. Cattle and sheep generally good. Employment available. Green-manure sufficient. Temperate fair except in parts of two blocks.

ABSTRACT

[illegible]

NOTICE: LACOTE

Water-supply installation is parts of one take and two divisions. Pilepiling, saving of paddy, weeding and transplanting of paddy also are in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, rice, sugarcane and others; others poor to normal. Pasture mostly in three take and one division; feed available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Forecasts fair.

RESULTS

Water-supply inefficient except in parts of three taluks. Rearing of paddy, ragi and jowari, transhumant of paddy, and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops late. Harvested paddy, wheat, jowari, cotton for seed; ragi, sugarcane, poor to scanty. Pasture insufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain mostly sufficient. Fruits fair.

GENERATOR

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts of two lakes and one stream. Four feet of water in Curruy at Kudu. Flogging, roasting of galls, chilies, cumin, yams and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts of country. Rice crop. Last report was in parts. Shriveling partly in parts; stems dry to normal; susceptible, serious and tobacco; normal. Cuscuta ericksonii common in parts; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Stocking sufficient. Poultry generally poor.

TECHNICAL POLICY

Water-supply resiliant in parts. Sowing of cotton and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops few. Harvested paddy in parts; others late to season. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of milch stock. Employment variable. Grain-crocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TAMMONE

Water supply insufficient except in *Cereus* tuba. No flow over Great Salt and supply inadequate. Translocation of second crop paddy failed. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and goldfields in parts; citrus also. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but anthers and other diseases in parts of two tubas. Employment variable. *Cereus* tuba in flower. Prospects generally fair.

WILKINSON HOSPITAL

Wheat supply insufficient in parts. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested poultry; autumn normal. Pastures and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Hayage most available. Goose stocks sufficient. Poultry good.

MADURA

Water-supply insufficient except in the Telugu tracts; discharge from Palarpoor main canal 365 cusecs. Ploughing for wet and dry crops, sowing and transplanting of cholera in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy in parts; others, generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but rain urgently required in parts.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of dry lands, proceeding and sowing of paddy almost over. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy still rather withering in parts. Harvested paddy and others in parts; others poor to fair; sugarcane, fair; and cotton, poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but cattle disease prevailing in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. No flow over Sivakamiam outlet, but discharge adequate. Ploughing and sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good, but paddy withered in parts of one taluk. Harvest of paddy ending; others poor to fair; paddy preceding, poor; and cotton sown, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Diseases, foot and mouth disease and calicivirus among cattle in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing of first paddy crop begins in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Dry crops partly affected by drought. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of main crops and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; culture fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Wind setting 4th April 1914.—Rainfall good Carnatic; all West Coast, Sander; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering or withered in parts two districts, damaged by late floods in parts South Arcot and require rain in parts two other districts. Harvests of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane proceeding in parts; culture fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops and planting of sugarcane proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, water-supply insufficient for irrigation in parts of most of the districts; pasture scanty in many districts but fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SERV., SUR., LAND RES. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
7th April 1914.

T. RAJAHVIAH,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 55.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1904.

[PART 440 P. 6.]

Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 to 1903 (C.I. & S. Vict., c. 47, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and P. Stat. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 26th March 1904.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BRYLES, K.C.B., C.I.E., Vice-President, presiding, and 52 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BARKER asked:—

1. "Did the Government be pleased to state whether any despatch has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India on the subject of the appointment of Judges from Executive Services in the administration of Criminal Justice since the debate which took place in this Council on the 7th March 1903?"

(b) If such a despatch has been sent to the Secretary of State, does the Government propose to lay it on the table or to explain its contents?

(c) Does the Government propose to lay on the table all official papers besides the despatch, if any, referred to above, relating to the separation of Judicial and Executive functions including Resolutions passed at public meetings, representations made by public bodies and correspondence with Provincial Governments and Administrations subsequent to the debate in this Council on the 14th March 1932?

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHADWICK replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

As regards the second and third parts, it is not possible to state any statement at present, nor is it proposed to publish the papers referred to."

The Hon'ble Mr. HENDERSON asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the general balances include items such as judicial deposits, Provident Funds of provincial officers, accounts of provincial loans raised, etc., in the case of Bengal?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The term 'general balances' is applied only to the cash balances of the Government of India held in London and India, and not to the so-called balances of the Local Governments which represent a credit, or right of drawing, upon the Government of India and not actual cash. A Local Government's balance in fact corresponds to the balance of credit in the case of a depositor with a Bank; the general balances of the Government of India correspond to the cash holding of the Bank itself.

With this explanation, the answer to the question is as follows:—

The 'balance' of a Local Government is built up wholly out of revenue receipts, and the non-revenue items referred to do not enter into the calculation of the amount at the Local Government's credit. The general balances of the Government of India include their entire cash holding from whatever source derived, and the items mentioned accordingly contribute to these general balances."

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE ERIC asked:—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statements for each of the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914 (up to date) and for each Province, giving, together with the amount of security and the grounds for the declaration of forfeiture, in each case—

(a) a list of printing presses, with the newspapers printed therein, (a) from the amount of which security was demanded under each of the sections 3 (1), 3 (2) and 5 of the Indian Press Act, I of 1908; or (b) of which the security deposited under section 3 (1) or 3 (2) was declared forfeited under section 4 (1), or the enhanced security deposited under section 5 was declared forfeited together with the printing press itself under section 6; and

(b) a list of newspapers (a) from the publishers of which security was demanded under each of the sections 3 (1), 3 (2), and 5 of the Press Act; or (b) of which the security deposited under section 3 (1) or 3 (2) was declared forfeited under section 4 (1), or the enhanced security deposited under section 5 was declared forfeited under section 11?

2. Will the Government state in each case whether the newspaper began or continued to be published, or the Printing Press was opened or continued open after the demand of security or the declaration of its forfeiture or closed thereafter?

3. Will the Government be pleased also to place a similar list of printing presses and newspapers which were exempted from deposit of security under the provisions to sections 3 (1) and 4 (1), giving a summary of the reasons recorded by the magistrate in each case?

4. Will the Government be also pleased to give in these statements the names of the publishers of newspapers and the keepers of printing presses concerned?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHADWICK replied:—

"Steps are being taken to collect the information which will be communicated herewith."

The Hon'ble RINA KRISHN. PILLAI asked:—

4. "Are Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools as such, exempted from the prohibition contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act?

If not, do Government propose to grant them such exemption?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHADWICK replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second there are various objections to entrusting the list of exempted persons, and the particulars used in this case is not very obvious. The question, in other respects, is however under the consideration of the Government of India and the point will be borne in mind."

The Hon'ble RINA KRISHN. PILLAI asked:—

5. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article published in the *Leader* of the 24th February 1934, advocating the adoption of cheap rates for the carriage of folding iron safes from outside the United Provinces to stations within these territories, and suggesting that in prescribing cheap rates for the carriage of the

commodity referred to above, regard should be had to the distance from which it is imported instead of any territorial limits?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they propose to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNYER replied:—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the article in question. The point is one primarily for the consideration of the United Provinces Government, and that Government has already obtained customs rates for fodder from a few stations in the Central Provinces. If the Local Government should submit further proposals for the grant of exemption rates for fodder from stations outside the United Provinces to stations inside the province, the Government of India will give the proposals their favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. HATTONGILL asked:—

1. "Are reports have been drawn up by Government from time to time to investigate the possibilities of the Vingspatten Harbour? If so, does Government propose to lay on the table their reports, if any?"

(b) Is it proposed to undertake any works in connection with the harbour? If so, are such works likely to be taken in hand in the near future?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNYER replied:—

"(a) The answer to the first portion of this part of the question is in the affirmative. Placing on the table the reports of the experts who have already examined the possibilities of the Vingspatten Harbour would serve no useful purpose at present, as an final scheme of any works to be undertaken has yet been decided on.

(b) The undertaking of works in connection with the Vingspatten Harbour is contingent on a satisfactory scheme being evolved and accepted."

The Hon'ble MANMATHA BHATTARAKA asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any representation has been received by the Government regarding the constitution of an Executive Council in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and if so, what steps, if any, they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNYER replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Moharaja Manindra Chandra Nundy on the same subject."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

RESOLUTION AN INCREASE OF RECURRING GRANT FOR EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble PUNDEE MURRAY MANSINGHIA:—"Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this Council recommends that the recurring grant for Education in the United Provinces be increased by 22 lakhs."

"The last Quinquennial Report which has been published shows that there has been in the last quinquennium, i.e., 1907-12, an increase of 2.2 in the percentage of the total population at school in India as a whole. It has been 3.1 in Bombay, 3.1 in Madras, 2.8 in Bengal, 2.6 in the Central Provinces and Bihar, 1.3 in the Punjab, 1.6 in the North-West Frontier Province, but only 1.4 in the United Provinces. Of the increase in the total number of schools in the various provinces, Bombay records 24 per cent., Madras 22.5 per cent., Central Provinces and Bihar 10.8, the Punjab 8.4, Bengal 7; but the United Provinces record a decrease of 3 per cent."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, in his admirably clear review, says that the percentages of the total population at school quoted above fairly represent the educational condition of the different provinces; and with regard to the set-back in the United Provinces he points out that two causes have been partially responsible for it: one has been contraction of expenditure in certain years, and the other the visitations of plague. But he has also invited attention to what the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has said on the subject, and I wish to invite the attention of the Council to two passages which occur there. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor agrees that contraction of expenditure in certain years and the visitations of plague were partially responsible for the set-back in primary education; but His Honour goes on to point out that the most seriously operative cause was that the Boards had, in many cases, in their eagerness for the expansion of education, opened a number of schools of their own, or aided schools, and when they came to review their commitments, they found themselves faced with the necessity of neglecting other services in their charge if they attempted to maintain efficiently their new educational enterprise. They asked if clear, Sir, that it was want of funds that was mainly responsible for the contraction which has been noted, and which is very deplorable when contrasted with the progress made in other provinces."

"Looking at the matter from another point of view, we find that in the quinquennium, while the percentage of expenditure in other provinces has largely increased,

The United Provinces have not made a corresponding progress. Totting the totals budgeted for the next year—I mean the current Budget—we find that while Bombay budgeted for Rs. 1,02,76,800, Bengal for Rs. 1,45,41,046, the United Provinces budgeted only Rs. 78,25,000 for education. I have asked, Sir, that 22 lakhs should be added to the grant for the United Provinces, because that would just bring us to about a crore. If the addition proposed is made, we shall still be behind Bombay, and much behind Bengal, but we shall be content for the present if we can make an approach to a crore.

"It may be said that the grants for education made during the last few years have very materially improved our position. That is true; they have improved the situation in all the provinces; but as the grants made to the United Provinces in the past were extremely inadequate and illiberal, we have very great leeway to make up, and with all that we have received along with others, we are still very much below the standard of several other provinces, and receive much less than what we should. Looking at the distribution of grants to the provinces during the last three years we find that Bengal, including Bihar, has received Rs. 28,50,000 capital and Rs. 18,21,000 recurring; Madras, Rs. 15,20,000 capital and Rs. 8,95,000 recurring; Bombay, Rs. 14,45,000 capital and Rs. 7,87,000 recurring; while the United Provinces have received only Rs. 17,60,000 capital and Rs. 8,25,000 recurring. It is clear from all this, Sir, that we have never yet received our proper share under Education, and the result has been that the Provinces, where, as Mr. Sharp has been good enough to point out in his quinquennial review, Mr. Thomason, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces, was foremost in establishing a system of primary education on a large scale—so much so that his example was held up, in the great Despatch of 1884, for the imitation of other Provinces—that those very Provinces are now held up to reproach as being the most backward in education in the whole of the Indian Empire. Besides, it is painful to think, even by the North-West Frontier Province, is the percentage of the total children at school, and of the expenditure on education? I submit, Sir, that it is not right that this complaint of the United Provinces should be allowed to remain unredressed. I do not want to tire the patience of the Council by repeating that we have been making very large contributions to the Imperial Exchequer for the last half century now. Neither do I want to tire the Council by repeating what I have said on previous occasions about the great need for education that prevails in the United Provinces. Even in the last Report on Public Instruction the learned Director pointed out that evidence of the genius of the deceased for education are various, and that the question of expansion is largely a question of funds. His able predecessor in office pointed out a few years earlier that if we spent 80 lakhs a year more on education in the United Provinces, we would still be far behind the standard of Bombay. I submit that, when the people contribute not only their fair share but liberally towards the Imperial Exchequer, it is absolutely unjust to limit the grant for education to the United Provinces to the figure entered in the Budget, particularly in view of the fact that the Government makes grants on a much larger scale in many other provinces. We loudly feel, Sir, that we are being thus kept out in a large measure of the *mea que res* of all progress and improvement in every direction, and we therefore come to the Council to ask that 22 lakhs should be added to the grant for education in the United Provinces. I earnestly hope that Government will see their way to accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble HRS. MR. MACDONALD:—"Sir, the colleges have been taxed to the uttermost to provide for the proper accommodation and efficient instruction of the ever-increasing influx of students."

"In the General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces of 1902 and Oath for the year ending 31st March 1912, the Director of Public Instruction writes, under the heading 'University':—

'The demand for education tends to outpace the supply of the agencies and machinery for supporting it. The rapid rate of increase is fraught with serious problems for the future.'

"We require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh and 25 thousand for college education."

"Demand for secondary education is equally keen. Although the Government has lately increased the emoluments of teachers to some extent, but in the General Report on Public Instruction, the Director of Public Instruction rightly says, 'It cannot be denied that the rates of pay are still too low.'

"We require an additional allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs a year for raising the pay of teachers in secondary schools."

"We require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 a year for girls' schools."

"For European schools we require an additional recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 a year."

"The technical and special schools an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 a year may reasonably be asked for."

"In addition to the above there is the all-important question of raising the pay of the elementary school teachers."

"Not only should existing teachers be given something more than a subsistence allowance, but the number of teachers needs to be very greatly increased."

"On page 5th of the 'General Report on Public Instruction,' the Director of Public Instruction says,

'The salaries of teachers in primary schools have, thanks to a grant of Rs. 25,000 from Government, at least reached the minimum prescribed; but, as in middle schools, they have small prospect of rising much above it.'

On page 7th of the same report, he says,

'It is only too true that more funds are wanted in all directions, more especially for primary education.'

On page 6th, he says,

'The most notable event perhaps in connection with primary education is the suddenly awakened interest in it manifested by the general public.'

"I submit that if the eagerness now manifested generally is not to be allowed to die away discredited a very considerable increase in expenditure on education must be found from some source and that too without delay.

"The subsidiary table II gives on page 312 of the 'Report of the Census of India, 1911,' Volume I, shows that among major provinces, the United Provinces are most backward in respect of education.

"The strong appeal made by the Hon'ble Member for a grant of Rs. 22 lakhs has my whole-hearted support."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarda:—"Sir, I am sure that there are many in the Council here who naturally sympathize with the Hon'ble Member in his desire to secure a larger share of funds for education in the United Provinces, but who at the same time will fully realize that the Government of India are not in a position to accept a Resolution of this nature. This Resolution and its fate appear to be closely bound up with some of the Resolutions which the Hon'ble Pandit moved on Saturday last. He has already anticipated, as he told us on Saturday, that this Resolution also will probably be lost; and since those other Resolutions were not carried, it is difficult to see how practical effect can be given to this one. The other sources of revenue by which it can be put into effect are being forthcoming, I hardly think that the Hon'ble Member would advocate the reduction in the amount of grant already distributed to other provinces so as to give more to the United Provinces, although in his speech he did hint that there was some disparity and that the United Provinces did not benefit to the same extent as did the other provinces. As regards the figures that he quoted, I think it is necessary to look at the amounts which have been given to various provinces in the total period during which the Government of India have recently been making grants—that is from 1911 to the forthcoming year last instance. I find that the United Provinces, as a matter of fact, has got Rs. 65,00,000 more recurring grant, against Rs. 64,37,000 in Madras, Rs. 55,77,000 in Bombay and Rs. 54,75,000 in the Punjab; and of recurring allotments the United Provinces receive Rs. 12,84,500 against 18 lakhs in Madras, Rs. 14,83,000 in Bombay and a little over 9 lakhs in the Punjab. I cannot, I fear, accept a comparison with any other particular province; the distribution must be regarded as a whole with reference to all provinces, nor can I show that there is any disparity in the distribution. The distribution has been made with the utmost care and on principles which cannot be impugned. Yes, Sir, I am perfectly sure, will shudder to recollect the voluminous notes which preceded the distribution; and even if it were the case, which most emphatically it is not, that any province has been favoured or disfavoured beyond the rest, I am perfectly certain that the United Provinces would not suffer at your hands.

"As regards the question of Budget provision, perhaps it will not be far off place if I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member to page 66 of the financial memorandum from which it will appear that the provision made for education in the United Provinces is measured by certain considerations,

"But even if more money were forthcoming from any source, there is another difficulty. The unspent balance from the Imperial non-recurring allotments for education at the end of 1913-1914 will, so far as can be judged from the expenditure of the past two years and from the Budget of the forthcoming year, be larger in the United Provinces than in any other province, with the exception of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. It is open to the Hon'ble Pandit to object, as he objected on Saturday last in the debate on a somewhat similar Resolution, that the balance in Bengal will be particularly swollen. I would refer him to the educational statement which was laid on the table at the second stage of the Budget this time last year, which shows that there are special causes which render it inevitable that there should be large balances for some time to come in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

"For those reasons I regret that I have to inform Hon'ble Members that the Government of India cannot accept this Resolution. At the same time I should like to acknowledge the zeal which the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has shown in holding for the cause of Education and Sanitation. He has moved several Resolutions on these matters, and he may possibly comfort himself with the consideration that the important widow got her way in the end, although in this case he has not got as urgent judge to deal with."

The Hon'ble PRINCE MONTE MONTE MONTAGNA:—“ Sir, I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Member for expressing his appreciation of the efforts I have been making in the cause of Education and Science. We on our side gratefully recognise that the Government are very much alive to the importance of progress in both these departments, and we have acknowledged the fact over and over again. My only regret has been, and it is deeper after the defeat of every Resolution put forward in that connection, that the Government of India do not seem to realise the needs of the United Provinces in its present state. My Hon'ble friend has said that having lost the other Resolutions that I moved, and by which I endeavoured to secure a larger total grant for Education, I should probably be prepared to expect that this Resolution will not be accepted. Sir, there is no reason why the loss of those Resolutions should place me in that position. The Government may not accept a Resolution in its entirety, and yet they can, by making some adjustment, find 22 lakhs from the large revenues at their command to look back through half a century, we find that, except an abnormal season or two, the Government has almost always been able to find money for every expenditure which it was required to be just. It has been the misfortune of the United Provinces that, while the needs of the Provinces have again and again been pressed upon the consideration of the Government—and there is no answer so far as the reality of these needs is concerned,—a sufficient amount has never yet been allotted to meet these needs.

“ My Hon'ble friend has referred to the grants which have been made to other provinces, and has rightly pointed out that I do not want the grant of the other provinces to be cut down. I do not. I think that the expenditure on Education and Sanitation requires to be increased in every province. But I do urge that, if necessary, we begin to work up in the case of the United Provinces to the standard which has already been accepted in other provinces before the standard of these other provinces has been raised. My Hon'ble friend has referred to the standard of these other provinces in United Provinces. I took my figures from the Quinquennial Review. I thought that I had made my attitude quite clear. I acknowledged with gratitude the grant made to the United Provinces, but I pointed out that we have had much less way to make up, and that we are still miles behind the other provinces in the matter of education, in the standard of expenditure, in the number of pupils at school and the number of institutions.

“ Then after defending the situation so far as the Government of India are concerned, my Hon'ble friend referred with some justification to the state of matters of the Government of the United Provinces. He pointed out that there is a large unpaid balance shown at the end of the current year in the hands of the United Provinces Government. This is no doubt an important point. But I have pointed out that some other Provinces have still larger unpaid balances, and yet they receive more than the United Provinces. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp says that in the case of Bengal and of Bihar and Orissa, there are special reasons why they should have large unpaid balances for some time. I submit that considerations of equal weight are to be found in the case of the United Provinces. There has been a change a repeat there. Sir John Elliott has reported, Sir James Munro has come in. And as it so frequently happens when there is a change of Government in a Province placed under a single-man rule, the new Government naturally declines to admit himself that the lines on which the money was to be spent were sound. Sir James Munro appointed a Committee early last year, and that Committee has reported how the whole sum allotted can best be spent in the coming year on Education. The report has for some time been before the Government, and I am sure there will be no more delay in spending the sum that has been allotted. Indeed I feel certain that if the allotment is doubted it can be made by a vote. We have a Ministry of Public Instruction where and is the cause of financial stringency is well known to you, Sir, Well, I hope that my Hon'ble friend's state, I do not mind whether we get it as the important matter or the needy orphan, or the poor, or the progress of education among them, it is deplorable owing to their ignorance of money. The fact of general faithless makes a terrible argument for more help. The people of the United Provinces cry out to the Government of India to be allowed to receive a little more of the revenues they contribute, to be spent for the betterment of their condition. I hope, Sir, the appeal will not long go in vain.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SARGENT:—“ Sir, I should like, by way of explanation, to say just a word. I think my Hon'ble friend slightly misunderstood my remark regarding the unpaid balance being payable here in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. I did not mean to refer to administrative charges.

“ I would refer him to the reasons given at page 2 of the statement laid on the table at this stage of the Budget this time last year.”

The Hon'ble PRINCE MONTE MONTE MONTAGNA:—“ My remarks would apply mainly to the United Provinces.”

The Resolution was put and rejected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CAMPBELL,—"I rise, Sir, to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1914-15:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
I. Land Revenue.		3. Land Revenue.	
VI. Provincial Rates.		8. Provincial Rates.	
IX. Forest.		11. Forest.	
XXX. Sanitation and other Minor Departments.		26. Sanitation and other Minor Departments.	
XXXI. Irrigation.		35 and 41. Prospective Works—Irrigation.	
XXXI. Civil Works.		42 and 43. Irrigation.	
		44. Civil Works.	
		45. Capital outlay on Irrigation.	

I will first take the heads dealt with by the Revenue Department.

"I have nothing to add to the Financial Statement regarding the Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

"Passing on to the head 'Forest,' I may note that although the Forest income and expenditure are now entirely a Provincial matter, the Government of India maintains, and must always maintain, close interest in the development of the forest estate, more especially in the development of what may be called new forest industries. Some Local Governments with our cordial support have continued the policy of encouraging concessions for the extraction of paper pulp from grasses, bamboo and trees, and it is hoped that in a few years' time several of these concessions will be on full working order. Steps have at the same time been taken by the department of our office to study European methods and in other ways to improve the manufacture of turpentine in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Efforts are also being made to secure a competent expert from England to advise the Government regarding the preparation of latex extracts in Burma and elsewhere. A fresh wave of considerable enterprise has been made in the United Provinces, where the Local Government has, with the assistance of the experts of the Research Institute at Dehra Dun, concluded a large contract for the supply of treated sleepers for State Railways, a step which, if attended with success, is bound to have far-reaching results in the returns from our hill forests. We have also made a start in the development of forest industries by appointing an expert Forest Engineer to advise in the preparation of schemes for the construction of tramways, railways, river boats and other appliances for facilitating and cheapening the transport of produce from the forests to the market. The Engineer has been employed almost exclusively in Simla, and we contemplate that the greater part of the five years for which at present his appointment is sanctioned, will be spent in that province, where there is almost unlimited scope for his services. A further wave of considerable enterprise will be the exploitation—by private agency, if possible—of the undeveloped resources of the North and Middle Andaman Islands with their large stocks of palmed and other valuable timber, and a scheme for bringing about this is now under consideration.

"The improvement of the forests would be impossible without increased supervision. We had ourselves met with constant demands for the increase of forest staff, and several schemes for the strengthening of the superior staff are now before us. We have recently started a new and separate course for the Provincial Service candidates at Dehra Dun, and the policy is to employ the Dehra Dun College men and more exclusively for the Provincial Service candidates, the Local Government being encouraged to select, as far as possible, their own arrangements for the training of all subordinate officers including Rangas.

"Turning to the Sanitation and Minor Departments, I shall deal with the Survey of India, the Meteorological Department, Entomology and Agriculture.

"The Survey Department, in addition to the valuable work which it has always in hand inside the boundaries of India, has, during the last year, achieved notable success on the North East Frontier, and is now venturing to the Indo-Tibetan delimitation. In the North East of India the Department was faced by, and has solved, the last important geographical mystery left for its exploration in India, namely, the drop in the Tsungpo River between Tibet and India. Owing to the great drop in the previously unexplored part of the river, the existence of falls of over 5,000 feet had been considered possible. But Kitchup, a native of Sikkim, who explored the Tsungpo in 1884, reported that the falls were quite small, and they have now been seen by Captain Fisher, Inspector General, and Captain Macdonald of the Survey Department who report that no great falls exist, and that there is an immense volume of annual streambed water in a vertical drop of perhaps 30 feet. The survey operations in the Abercrombie have at the same time brought to light a new peak 25,000 feet in height, the existence of which was unknown before; and the fact that the Tsungpo, like the Indus and other rivers, is believed to be one of great importance in scientific geography. The year has therefore been a memorable one in the history of a fine service, whose geographical achievements have already obtained for it a world-wide reputation.

" Under the head of Meteorology, I may mention that the preliminary arrangements have been undertaken and are now nearly complete for making a commencement in a direction which I indicated in speaking on the budget last year, namely, the representation of the conditions of the upper air, and we trust to be able to make a good start in this valuable sphere of research during the ensuing financial year.

" The Bacteriological work with which this Department is concerned is thus carried out at the Government Laboratory at Madras and the branch laboratory at Bombay in the United Provinces, where sub-independant teams and other personalities are made not only to India but also for other countries in the East. We have provided money for the institution of an enlarged laboratory at Bombay, and for the re-construction and improvement of the scientific staff at Madras, and when these changes have been carried out, we shall, in our opinion, have added very materially to the efficiency of the institutions concerned.

" For agriculture we have this year no special grants, and the Imperial figures are confined mainly to the amounts spent on the maintenance of the Forest Institute. We have effected some improvements in Past during the current year, and have provided for further minor improvements in the next year's budget. We have also arranged for the provision of a Super Expert in the United Provinces for a period of two years, and the charges on this account during 1914-15 will be slightly larger than in the current year. Apart from this the Imperial items of agricultural expenditure show little variation. In the Provinces we have, however, made some considerable steps forward by the provision of a stronger staff of Deputy Directors of Agriculture, a reform undertaken partly to meet the needs of the cotton industry but mainly to cope with the increased interest taken by the people in the improvement of agricultural methods in this country. We are pursuing the policy, which was undertaken three years ago, to foster for all legitimate reasons the sugar industry of India; we have a technical expert in the United Provinces and a Botanical expert in Madras, who are devoting their time exclusively to this subject; our other technical advisers have investigated problems connected with the diseases and cultivation of the plant, and the cultivation of sugarcane on a large scale has been started, or will shortly be started, in several centres. We had also last December a very important meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Calcutta which, among other matters, discussed the question of agricultural education, and we expect that, on the result of the recommendations then made, we shall in future be able to get a more satisfactory return for our expenditure on agricultural education than in the past.

" With reference to Famine relief, I have little to add in the explanation given in the Financial Statement. The expenditure on direct relief is mainly in the United Provinces, but includes also parts of Bombay, Ajmer, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Finance Member, the cost of transportation rates for the carriage of fodder now plays an important part in all schemes for famine relief, and out of the sum provided under the head of famine relief for the ensuing year a considerable portion represents the cost of this form of expenditure. In the Bombay famine of 1901-1903, we find that out of a total direct famine expenditure of 40 lakhs these concessions were responsible for 17 lakhs, and it is evident that in a serious famine the system would involve enormous expenditure. The concessions are admittedly a valuable method of preventing serious loss to cultivators by selling their cattle, but they are liable to abuse, and the whole method of their administration is now forming the subject of consultation between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments concerned.

" Turning now to the Public Works Department: so far as irrigation is concerned, the net profit after paying all charges inclusive of interest, will be nearly 280 lakhs of rupees, exceeding the previous year's return, which was a record, by nearly 20 lakhs. The Budget for 1914-15 shows a slightly reduced revenue of Rs. 212 lakhs.

" The total provision in the revised and budget estimates for new major works—both productive and protective—in 26½ lakhs for the current year and 10½ lakhs for the next year. These amounts are in excess of the standard outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs suggested by the Irrigation Commission. The provision for productive works alone is 202 and 185 lakhs, respectively. The decrease in 1914-15 is chiefly due to the fact that the Punjab Triple Canal are nearing completion. The Secretary of State has recently decided to withhold sanction to the Sukkur Barrage and Indus Canal project as at present designed; but, even excluding any large irrigation scheme for Sind, the capital outlay on productive works is expected to rise within the course of a few years, when two new large projects, namely, the South-Ganges-Jamuna Feeder Project and the Gueary-Bharuwar Scheme, which are not yet ripe for submission to the Secretary of State, are taken on board. The expenditure on productive works during 1913-14, while below the permissible limit, is more than 20 lakhs in excess of any previous year; and a further considerable increase in the outlay is expected as soon as the Gokak Canal in Bombay and the Beas Canal in the United Provinces are sanctioned and taken in hand. At present the only large works on the construction programme are the Narmada project in Madras, the Pravara and Mrs. Bhabhi Bank Canal in Bombay, the Ghaggar Canal in the United Provinces, and the Tondela Canal in the Central Provinces, and when other projects which are in course of preparation find a place in the programme, there is no doubt that the full maximum outlay of a crore of rupees will be attained.

"As regards Civil Works, I have nothing to add to what is stated in the Financial Statement regarding capital expenditure on the New Capital. So far as expenditure from Revenue is concerned, the total grant provided next year is 110 lakhs, and includes a reserve provision of (a) 12 lakhs for Architectural Works, (b) 800 lakhs for Public Buildings, (c) 50 lakhs for Public Works, and (d) payments in England on Stores, furlough allowances, etc., 120 lakhs.

"Of the provision made in 1914-15, Rs. 38.86 lakhs represents the amount it is proposed to spend on Major Civil Works to meet the requirements of the Post, Telegraphs, Customs, Currency, Mail and other Departments. As previously pointed out the Public Works Department is practically in the position of an Agent for other Departments, the provision made depends on the demands put forward by them. The provision for repairs has been increased to 21.30 lakhs to meet the extra requirements under this head.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parnell.—"Sir, on your behalf, I lay on the table a brief statement showing the growth for Education and Medical Relief for local bodies for 1914-15.

"A Secretary Conference, attended by delegates from all parts of India, has recently been held in Lucknow, and it is hoped shortly to publish a Resolution on general secretary policy."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buxton.—"Sir, on your behalf, I lay on the table a statement showing the distribution of the educational grants during the forthcoming year. Also, as noted, a brief summary of educational development during 1913-14, and in some instances up to the present date, is laid on the table. I trust that Hon'ble Members will find that this is a convenient form."

"I may add that more detailed information will be found in the Quinquennial Review on Education in India which has lately been published. A copy of that Review will be supplied to all Hon'ble Members of this Council if they have not already received it. As I hear that some had not got it, I have brought a few copies which will be left in this room today."

RESOLUTION ON STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parnell.—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that out of the allotment of 4,154,000 provided for Imperial Expenditure on Education during 1914-15 a sum of 2,500 be earmarked for and applied towards the grant to Indian students of ten additional State Technical Scholarships of 4,150 each tenable abroad."

"Sir, in moving this Resolution I do not propose to enter upon a eulogy of technical education, nor do I propose to trace the history of the attitude of the Government of India towards technical education since the date of the Secretary of State's celebrated despatch of 1894 onwards, through the University of Lord Curzon, when Mr. Austing Macdonald (now Lord Macdonald) entered upon an onerous task in the subject, and through Lord Curzon's and the late Lord Minto's Viceroynships up to the present time. The importance of technical education has been recognized by all progressive Governments, and I cannot do better than quote the forcible words of the late Lord Minto on this subject, uttered early in the period of his Viceroynship:—

"Technical instruction in other countries is growing apace, competition has forced it upon us, we must not lag behind; the masses of modern scientists and the preservation of indigenous industries is becoming every day more and more dependent on scientific and technical knowledge, and if the resources of India are to be developed by the people of India, such development must depend largely upon local enterprise, upon the recruitment of Indian money, and upon the recognition of the absolute necessity of expert training."

The scope of my Resolution is a very limited one. It deals only with that expert training of which Lord Minto speaks.

"I remember very well, Sir, about the end of 1910, soon after the assumption by you of the office of Member for Education, meeting you at Allahabad, when in the course of our conversation on native educational you recognized the importance of it and you further expressed that, so far as public opinion was concerned on questions of technical education, there was no difference either as to the object to be aimed at or as to the lines which were to be followed. Now it is also well known that it was at the notes which you wrote upon the subject, Sir, you pointed out the necessity of beginning at the top. This Resolution deals with the training at the top. In 1901, there was a conference at Simla of the Directors of Public Instruction at which the question of technical education was first deliberated upon and the conclusion then arrived at was embodied in a Resolution which recommended the institution of three State Technical Scholarships and suggested tentatively the number thereof being fixed at ten. Upon that Resolution the Government of Lord Curzon took action and, after correspondence with the Secretary of State, effect was given to that recommendation in 1904, and the Government of India published a Resolution with regard to these State Technical Scholarships. The object of these scholarships was to give the requisite higher training to students from this country who might be recruited to devote their time and energies

to the particular subjects bearing upon industries which existed in India or which might be found and developed. According to this scheme, in the beginning a smaller number of pupils were sent out because there was some difficulty experienced in finding suitable young men at that time, but subsequently the number has been growing, and although the scheme had been working only for eight years, for which time were definite figures available, it has been found, as reported in the *Unquestioned Service* of which the Hon'ble Mr. Stamp spoke just now, that on an average nine State scholars had every year, up to the year 1912, been sent abroad for technical education. The scheme, when it was first undertaken, was hatched with a great deal of uncertainty and hesitancy. It was feared that the right type of students would not be found. It was feared that the lack of facilities in this country for practical training in regard to these industries in the shape of properly equipped technical schools would prevent the student taking the fullest advantage of the instruction imparted in foreign countries. It was feared that in the foreign countries themselves there might not be found facilities for his having practical training of the higher type, and that he would merely come out a theorist without being of practical use to the country and without possessing the ability requisite for giving the impetus to the industries of the country, or starting new industries, which it was the object of the scheme to secure. To us the language of the Secretary of State's Dispatch, it was to be worked experimentally, its further development being left for consideration when technical institutions in India had begun to produce a class of students who might be expected to profit by its advantages. After a few years there was a certain feeling of despondency in connection with the scheme, and it was, I believe, actually mooted that the scheme should be abandoned; but at the Conference now which you presided at Allahabad in February, 1911, it was definitely decided not to set the hands of the clock back, and that the scheme was to continue. The starting of these State scholarships not only gave opportunities to the students to visit themselves of the higher scientific and practical training in subjects connected with these industries in which they were particularly interested, imported in foreign countries, but it encouraged a large number of private students also, either with or without the aid of certain societies, principally of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Advancement of India, which has been rendering excellent service, to follow in their wake, or it may be that they went almost simultaneously. The result has been that a large number of students has gone from this country to England, to the Continent, and even to America and Japan to study subjects bearing on these various industries. Difficulties were in some cases experienced with regard to providing facilities for these students for practical training in the various manufacturing processes, factories and workshops in the foreign countries. The difficulties were not entirely due to the unwillingness of those countries to admit the students, but were mainly due to the system prevailing in those institutions of admitting only whole-time apprentices which did not easily fit in with the scientific course prescribed for the State scholars requiring their regular attendance at a technological college.

The Secretary of State appointed in 1912 a Committee presided over by Sir Theodore Morrison to inquire into the system of these State-Scholarships established in 1904, and the Committee made a report which, through the courtesy of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stamp, I have been placed in possession of. That report shows clearly that the Indian student who has been to these countries has been found to be apt and capable and, but for certain drawbacks in the selection which in course of time could be eliminated, would prove of the greatest use to the country in developing her resources. In paragraph 34 and 35 of their report the Committee summarize their conclusions on that point and give their definite opinion in these words. They say:

"We are of therefore now formulate the answer to our first question, namely, Have do Indian students acquire themselves at British Universities and technological schools? It is as follows:—Indian students generally get as well as the universities and technological schools in which they pursue their industrial education. They are quite up to the average capacity of their classes; if they have good science in India up to the standard of the B.A. or B.Sc., they are rather better equipped than most of their class-fellows on the theoretical side. If they have read up to the Intermediate or the Sciences side, they can with hard work keep up with their classes; those who have only passed the Intermediate on the Arts side or the Matriculation of an Indian University are unable to take full advantage of the instruction given. Students who have had practical experience of the industry are able to derive great benefit from the teaching given in England and do especially. Those who, like most of the mining students formerly sent—

"mark the words and remember that a large majority of these went in 1904, 1905, and 1906—

have had no previous acquaintance with the industry they propose to follow, do very badly and the money spent upon their education has, for the most part, been thrown away, and the usefulness of the training in drawing which they have received in India. Our in the country either during or after their university education."

"Thus they go on to point out the facilities which exist, and say that although business men are reluctant to part with their secrets in favour of possible competitors,

yet there are to be found in the United Kingdom a number of Captains of Industry, with a broad patriotic point of view, who are prepared to take these students—a certain number of them—and give them every facility.

"Now it may have struck Hon. Mr. Members that a portion of the passage which I read pointed out that a certain number of students, especially those with regard to mining, have fared badly, and that the money spent upon them has been thrown away; and that it does not go to support the proposition, with which I started, that the students have done very satisfactorily. My answer on this point, Sir, is that paragraph 34 is not confined to State scholars—they are stated in paragraphs 29 and 34 on the whole to have been a credit to their country—but to Indian students generally, and if the description applies to any scholar, it must be due to the fact that in the early stages it was not clearly realized whether the subject of giving these scholarships was to train the scholars for the highest range of the ladder or merely for the secondary stage. In the correspondence which passed between the Secretary of State and the Board of Education on this subject, the Board of Education deliberately inquired as to what the object of the Government was in sending these scholars. Therefore, I venture to submit that the experience with regard to those mining students sent out dates as from pursuing the policy of progress and from sending forth students in larger numbers—I mean of course selected students who have aptitude and an interest in the subject—so that when they return to this country, they may improve her industries and develop her resources, which are undoubtedly very great.

"Sir, with regard to these scholars I may also point out that it has been shown in this report that some of these have actually proved the most brilliant and even possessed of the genius for inventing machines. One student in particular invented an electroplating machine. Another student, who was distressed by Dr. Parker of the Leithersland College as having had the 'taxes' blood in him, proved to be one of the best he had at the Leithersland College and would, Dr. Parker felt sure, benefit by his training to an enormous extent. In fact, on his release, started a factory at his own, and I hope that it is working successfully. The great bulk of the other students also have done good work, and the facts that were exposed that as their return they would not find any employment or find that applying the knowledge they had gained or the skill they had obtained have also been disappointed. Out of the 31 students who have returned so far, 18 have already received employment in private industrial concerns, I have been employed in State departments connected with industrial concerns being similarly employed in Mysore, and of three students the education is not overdone. Of the remaining two, one died, and the other passed a response to the provision which is proposed to follow. So far, therefore, the results, I venture to submit, are satisfactory. It may be urged that the object of the institution of these scholarships was not so much that these students, after their return, should merely take the place of those who had secondary training in these mills and other industries in the country and to start life on a lower plane and, therefore, it cannot be said that the original object has been fulfilled to a very great extent. The Committee pointed out by Sir Frederick Hanson pointed out that in regard to educational expenditure you cannot expect quick returns; you must wait and you must let the policy have sufficient time to fructify. I submit, therefore, that there is no cause whatever for despondency on this account.

"Another important consideration which I wish to draw attention to is that, whereas when the scheme was first launched upon, the conditions were different, we have now had in the past ten years this very great interest created in the cause of technical education and education in general. We have given a greater impetus to technical education in this country.

"The various provinces have had industrial surveys made and exhibitions have been held in various provinces in order to popularize these various industries and to show to the public of large what industries are capable of expansion. Moreover, in every province a State Department of Industries has been in a way organized, and either there has been appointed a separate Director of Industries or the Director of Agriculture has taken over the additional duties of the Director of Industries. Secondary schools for technical education have also been started, and development has taken place in those that existed before. From all these points of view there are no more greater facilities for the Indian students to avail themselves of practical training here and thereafter to avoid themselves of these scholarships awarded by Government in more further progress in foreign lands and to come out to this country so as to benefit the country at large. There is one further reason, Sir, why the scholarships should be enlarged. There was a few years back in consideration the establishment of a central technological college to be located at Coopers. That scheme has not received the approbation of the Secretary of State, and it has been dropped; consequently there is no official provision anywhere now in the institutions that exist in this country for higher technical education. Progress, Sir, is taking place all round in education in all its branches, and in this branch alone of education to be left behind in the new, especially when it is one in which the hopes of the country are centred for the regeneration of the industries of this country and the material welfare of the country at large.

"Sir, the Indian student, who was for a long time moving in one educational groove, the Arts Course, is now taking more largely to Science, to technical education, and

various other commercial pursuits. It is imperatively necessary to give the requisite impetus to these students by providing a larger number of such scholarships and making these opportunities more extensive than they are at present, and they will soon look with their minds enlarged by contact with Western education and with new energy kindled into them. We are sure that however adverse the circumstances in this country may be, however reluctant capital may be to launch on new industrial enterprises, these gifted men will in course of time make their mark and create an impression and thus create on our leading body to their own prosperity and to the prosperity of the country.

"Sir, the demand which I make in this Resolution—I won't say 'modest' because the term 'modest' has been used in connection with demands for 8 lakhs, 12 lakhs, 22 lakhs; but I would say, Sir, that it is a demand for a trifle as compared with other demands. I therefore venture to submit that although I am fully aware that the sum of £100,000 is not altogether unasked (the statement which Mr. Sheep is going to place in our hands will undoubtedly disclose that the greater portion of it has been allotted—the Finance Secretary's Memorandum announced as much), yet I am sure, following the precedent of previous years, sufficient funds are still left in your hands to place £2,000 at the disposal of this particular object."

"Another objection may be put forward by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sheep, when he rises to reply, namely, that I am asking for this sum of £2,000 to be spent *also* year from the resources of the State, but what is to become of these ten additional students next year? are these students to study only for one year? It may be urged that I am only introducing the thin end of the wedge in order to throw a larger burden on the resources of the State in future years. Yes, Sir, I am I do not conceal that that is my object. I submit that for the first year a sum of £2,000 may be provided. As this is a year which next be described on a long year, I am content with that, Sir, for the present. The Hon'ble the Finance Member, in his speech, pointed out that he looked forward to succeeding years with hope. We all share with him the optimistic view that the outlook of the present year is only a temporary one, and that the prosperity of the Province of the country will continue as it has continued during the past. Our railways are promising to give us larger returns in the future; we are laying out large amounts of money on lines, and I am sure funds will be found in future years for carrying out this project as I have suggested."

"There is one more objection which I wish to anticipate. In reply it may be urged 'Where all at once are we going to find these ten more students?' Difficulties have been experienced in the selection of proper ones. Not that proper men cannot be found. There may be some rough diamonds who may be found and sent to be polished in the West, and may really prove of the greatest value to this country. Yet if it may be urged 'Where are they at this moment to be found?' And is this sum to be looked up to the Government or given to undeserving men? No, Sir, I do not want that a single scholarship should be awarded to persons who are undeserving, but I feel confident that among the applicants for these scholarships, whose number is increasing from year to year—significant—who, after becoming familiar with the working of this system, have not only come forward with University degrees, but have also acquired practical training in the various industries of this country—among them there will surely be found a certain number who would be considered duly qualified. Their names are probably withheld by the parent by the respective Governments, Administrations or Committees to whose authority to recommend has been given in this matter, because these authorities are not able to recommend more than a certain number of men for scholarships from their provinces. It may also be pointed out, Sir, that we have to act upon the principle that certain promises are to have a certain number of scholarships, provided proper selections can be made. We have during the last few years created are provisions: Bengal has been partitioned into three provinces, or rather, the two provinces of Bengal have been divided into three provinces and we have the North-West Frontier and the Delhi Provinces also to count upon. That, if we take the number of provinces, the addition which a province will not prove too much."

"With these words, Sir, I commended this Resolution to the acceptance of Hon'ble Members. I am sure that the object is one which will receive the hearty sympathy of every one. I also feel, as I have pointed out, that it is not an superficial scheme which I have put forward; and I hope it will meet with the most favourable consideration both from your representative who will answer me and from the other Hon'ble Members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir GANESHAJI CHATURVEDI:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit has shown by facts we cannot impugn, that these technical scholarships are largely created of and serve a useful purpose in some industries, and that if there are any failures, they are limited to a few industries only. Proved facts, therefore, Government will be justified in applying more of the resources for the support of the scheme if it is found, after consultation with Local Governments, that there is scope for expansion, and that such expansion is demanded by expert opinion in the interests of the youth, the capital and the industries of this country. I support the recommendation, especially because the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit has told us that the utility of the scholarships has been established by experience and the demand is a needed one."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHOJA RATNAMAN:—"Sir, in the scheme you proposed some time ago for the Government of the United Provinces, appears a passage which reads

strong support to the Hon'ble Member's plan for larger grants for State Technical Scholarships. Sir, your observations tend to suggest educated capitalists would start some machine using concern at once, if they could have one of their relatives or dependents trained to manage it, or even to control it." has, if anything, gained weight with time. The great drawback now in the country is the absence of skilled labour. The numerous possibilities there are in the field of Indian industry; and Madras all go to show what Indian capital would flow into it if there was a more plentiful supply of expert labour. The death in our arrangements in India for the impartation of technical knowledge cannot be said to be satisfactory. What the position would be after we have Technical Institute on important centres is a question on which it will be difficult to hazard a guess. Taking the position as it is, it is undeniable that, at any rate for many years to come, we must depend upon Technical Institutions abroad for the requisite training of our young men. It is only right that Government should provide liberally for the training.

Sir, Government has already accepted the principle, so recent correspondence would show, with circumspect results. The only question now is, whether the time has not come for an increase in the grant; and no fair-minded Indian public opinion is practically concerned and favours an increase in the number of these State scholarships. As to the particular number of additional scholarships, opinion may still be divided. But as the number suggested in the Resolution is not large, I support the recommendation. The amount required for the creation of these additional scholarships is much larger than £2,000. It depends upon the period for which they are to be tenable. Now, a three years' course would appear to be the minimum. On that basis ten scholarships of £150 a year each would mean a minimum expenditure of £4,500. The passage money may come to another £500. Thus, so time goes on, the minimum expenditure would amount to £5,000 a year; even then it is not a large sum to be expended for the support of a scheme so useful, and I hope the Council will accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja KERING PAU SINGH:—"Sir, in the admirable and exhaustive speech which the Hon'ble Member has made he has said all that can be said to justify the acceptance of this Resolution. Successful industrial and commercial competition, and a high standard of manufacturing production, depend much more upon the adequate training of the leaders and managers of the industries and commerce than upon that of the workmen.

"The main difficulty is the way of industrial progress in India is, therefore, the way of trained managers. This difficulty will disappear only when young men are given scholarships and sent out abroad to receive an industrial training. Now that many modern industries have been started in India, there is a ready market for the services of such men. The creation of ten additional scholarships, as proposed by the Hon'ble Member, will be attended with very beneficial results."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHARAJA SINGH:—"Sir, the subject-matter of this Resolution is doubtless a very important one. Even the Hon'ble the Finance Member, who always comes forward with a sledge hammer of arguments and figures intermingled with common sense to point any argument which supports a Resolution, will be forced to admit that in a country like India, where more than 10 per cent. of the population find occupation in agriculture, he will have to look to the mercy of the Government in order to bring out prosperous industries unless this pressure is laid in favour of a development of industries. The pressure itself is higher than in any other country; and consequently relief can be sought only by the development of industries. But we are in a dangerous position just now. While advocating the advance of industrial development, we should not lose sight of the fact that we have to compete in these things with European countries. It is not a question of developing indigenous industries by protection of industries. What we have to do is to make more a process of revolution, because hitherto the industrial products of other countries have flooded this country. We have acquired taste which makes the industrial products of foreign countries acceptable to us; and it is in this state of things that we are endeavouring to the responsibility of developing the industries of our own country. However urgent may be our desire, however desirable may be our wish, we cannot get over the fact that we have to compete with the West. Another thing is that our difficulties are great, as we have to fight against great odds; and therefore we should exercise every possible precaution, and be very careful how we proceed in this unequal combat. For India has been as it were lying under sleeping sickness for hundreds of years past with regard to industrial development. Her position is like that of a person who has been under the influence of some sleeping sickness for a long time, who now up and is told that she is to carry on a combat with another person who has been exercising his muscles every day. That is exactly the state of things; and we must see very great care as to how we proceed about this. A good deal has been said about the success which has been achieved in practical life by those students who went out to England or other foreign countries and learnt particular branches of industry. But a careful study of any branch of industry in Europe will show that those persons who were pioneers in the field had to suffer failures and defeat; and it is only after a struggle enduring over many generations that they have obtained the position which they now enjoy. The Hon'ble Member has referred in his speech to certain people who went out and learnt the leather industry in foreign countries, and afterwards on instance of a person who has found success and has started on undertaking of his own. I have some experience in this industry. I have received applications from half a dozen persons who

have come out with leather industry experience; and I can speak of many who have proved perfect learners in the undertaking they took in hand; I know of one who had taken in India with glazing talapans and medals, now he has already left or is about to leave for England again to study law and come out as a barrister. In the early days of this movement Government sent out several students to study agriculture, and with what result? Some of them, I suppose, retired on pensions as Assistant Judges or Deputy Magistrates, giving their whole time to watching men in jail or keeping them for number. Well, in a competition with a foreign country where industrial development is existing amidst keen competition, and developing under keen competition, it is absolutely necessary for us to know what the conditions of that country are, if we think of successfully competing with that country. There must be enterprising capital. There must be the actual union of intellect, energy and skilled labour. The young men who go and acquire technical education may learn the secrets of some industry. But how are they to get the amount of capital which will turn out the things as they are produced in the Western countries? Where is the capital to come from? I know a person who went to Japan and learned the sugar industry. He is now serving in a 5-dive State in an office which is something similar to that of a Deputy Collector. One of the questions, I think the Mover of the Resolution, and that in education you cannot expect a quick return. Certainly not. But to whom a short address? If it is addressed to the student, he will say "as soon as I return to my country I want my pay." That should really be addressed to the capitalist. If you want to educate the country in industry, you should not expect quick return, and those people who are the promoters of these industrial developments especially do not get quick returns. But have the country capitalists who are willing to launch their capital in such enterprises? Very often you will find that when a man is sent to learn technical education, nothing is said as to where he will find employment when he returns to this country. Only a short time ago the Bihar and Orissa Government wrote to me to select a person to be sent to any foreign country for learning an industry, but at the same time they wanted a condition that I must undertake to find occupation for him when he returns.

That is really what should be done. If there are capitalists in the country who are willing to advance the money, it would be necessary for them to select and send their men to learn a particular branch of industry in the foreign country. There are so many special departments in Europe; the division of labour assumes a great deal there. Then the capitalist and student will have to select what particular subject in the industrial world they wish to be taken up. The next thing required is to find out a market. The articles will have to be produced cheaper than they are in foreign countries. These are the questions that will have to be considered. I hope the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution will not misinterpret my remarks as opposing his Resolution asking Government for a scholarship. I would be a traitor to the interests of my country if I did oppose it, but certainly I do think that before any person is sent proper care should be taken that on his return we find ready occupation for him, and that ready occupation must be such as would enrich him and enrich his country and enable us to successfully compete in the same line of industry as it exists in Europe. It is all very good to talk of students' articles, but it must be on commercial lines that technical knowledge must be used. We must be able to get things as cheap and as good in quality as European goods are before we can reasonably expect to succeed in this enterprise. Far be it from me to oppose the Resolution. I warmly wish to add a rider to it. It comes to this; it seems to me that particular care should be taken that money is not thrown away; not only thrown away, but that it should not be so used that, instead of bringing good to the country, it might bring discredit to the person who is sent out.

The Hon'ble PUNJIT KARAN MOHAN MALHOTRA:—"Sir, I was under the impression for a long time, I am sorry to say, that the Hon'ble Mr. Das was opposing the Resolution. I was relieved to learn that he was not opposing it. I fear, however, that he has troubled somewhat beyond the Resolution in discussing it. I wish to draw attention to the fact that the Resolution does not ask the State to set apart a sum for individual scholarships but for technical scholarships. In dwelling too much upon education of a particular character which would help in western industrial perhaps my friend has taken industrial to be synonymous with technical education. I think, Sir, that it betrays a poor conception of the needs of technical education in India in the minds of those who think that a proposal like the one before the Council should not receive the whole-hearted support of the Council and should not be accepted by the Government. You, Sir, are aware of the progress which has been made and which is being made in the matter of technical education in other countries. You are aware what a large number of students from Japan is to be found in Germany and America; what a large number of students from advanced countries of Europe go to other places in Europe which are noted for the special excellence of institutions of any particular class, to complete the education which they have received in their own country. The Government of India have been giving a few scholarships every day to students to enable them to acquire similar advantages by going to England. We are thankful for it. But when we compare the provision that is made for such help in this country and the small number of students from India receiving technical education in foreign countries with the conditions of affairs in other advanced countries, the room for improvement seems obviously to be immense. In view of this fact, I think the request before the Council is a very modest one. Indeed, I think it is a very small request. Considering the need for promoting the highest technical knowledge in the youth of this

industry is qualify them to be employed in developing the resources of the country, considering also the desirability of providing new and profitable pursuits for our young men, the desirability of opening up careers beyond the Government offices, the public services and the bar, considering also the need of supplying both to the Government of British India and to Indian States, students who have received expert instruction and practical scientific training in the best Western countries where it is to be had, I consider that if the scholarships were increased by 20 they would not be too much. A number of students receive instruction in theoretical Science in the various Colleges attached to our Universities; but practical instruction of the kind that is required, for instance, at Manchester or Massachusetts is not available. Technical institutes, such as the one in Bombay and at other places, which give education up to a certain standard which is very good, but we want promising students who have received theoretical instruction in Science at an Indian University, to go forward to the best part of the world to derive knowledge of the highest value from wherever it can be had. There can be nothing more generous for the Department of Education than that, helped and fostered by the Government, Indian students should thus attain the best instruction that any foreign country is able to supply. We have a glorious illustration in this country of what an Indian can do in the period of our talented countryman, Professor J. C. Bose; and we want that same opportunity should be provided for Indian students sitting at the feet of the masters of the West to attain to the full height of their intellectual stature. I am sure the number of qualified students who would come forward to avail themselves of such scholarships would steadily increase, and if the Government is accepted, it would cause widespread satisfaction among the young men of the country. With these words, Sir, I strongly commended the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I think that the Resolution is in entire accord with what indeed is the accepted policy of the Government of India. We read from time to time in the newspapers which are not very friendly that a great deal of attention is being paid to literary education, and that a great deal of expenditure is incurred on such education. I think, Sir, there is a desire on the part of all Provincial Governments to stimulate the extent of technical education. I can speak of the Government of Bengal, and I know that the Government of Bengal is earnestly solicitous of establishing a technological institute which will focus, so far as is practicable, technical knowledge of various kinds which might be adapted to the technical needs of the country. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that this Resolution, being in accordance with the accepted principles of the Government, ought to be accepted by the Government. My Hon'ble friend behind has raised certain objections; he does not object to the Resolution, but his conditions were certainly diametrically opposed to his premises. My friend behind made the remark that it was all very good to send out these young men, but what were they to do after their return to this country. I think my Hon'ble friend the Member of the Resolution goes on to certain figures regarding the subsequent career of some of these State scholars who had been sent out by Government. If I have been able to follow my friend it seems to me that 12 of them were employed in private enterprises, five or six in Government service, and there was only a small remainder left. I am not quite sure of the figures. I am making a statement which I think is approximately correct."

"It seems to me that on the whole the State scholars have been able to obtain suitable employment. I am perfectly certain that as the industries develop—and they are developing at a rapid stride—occupations will be found; and the Government ought to provide the technical knowledge which will qualify our young men to be the possessors of our future industries. I have had some knowledge of *concrete* enterprises. I have been largely connected with most of these undertakings. I am sorry to say that they have not all been very successful. I am sorry to say that there have been very many failures. As far as I have been able to gather, the most cause of most of these failures was the absence of technical knowledge. The industries were started in the fulness of patriotic fervour, with a great fund of the capacity of self-sacrifice; but technical knowledge was absent, and the element of success in a commercial enterprise; technical knowledge was absent, organizing genius was partly absent, business training was not there; and the result was that many of these undertakings fell through. Technical knowledge is one of the cardinal conditions of success, and all my friend wants is that some more scholarships should be granted and that young men should be sent out to Europe and other countries for the purpose of acquiring technical knowledge. I am sure that on this side of the House there is the strongest support accorded to this Resolution. I am sure that this Resolution must appeal to the sympathies of the Government, for it is a Resolution which is in entire accordance with the principles and the policy which the Government has been following, under the authority and inspiration of the Minister in charge. I do hope a sympathetic reply will be given by Government in this connection."

The Hon'ble Mr. SINHA:—"Sir, as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, certain doubts have recently been entertained regarding the conditions under which the State Technical Scholarships, as they are called, are awarded and held in foreign countries. For that reason the Secretary of State appointed a committee in 1912 to investigate the whole subject. The vice chancellors and representatives of the present proposal and the weighty considerations which have been put forward by the Hon'ble Pandit Kishan Mohan Mukherjee and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee under it, I fear, overwhelmed our ear to impose for a few

minutes upon the papers of the Council in quoting to them some passages regarding the difficulties which have been discussed by the Committee of Enquiry. I was not going to dwell upon any of the difficulties regarding the provision of suitable instruction for upon the fact that, as Mr. Saurage pointed out, there is at present a scheme in Bengal for a large technological institute there. They are only about three points which I wish to allude to. In the first place, it is not always easy to find good data for these scholarships, who are fully qualified to derive the greatest advantage even from the present limited number of awards. The person of the report to which I intended to allude has some stress upon the difficulty in making, but I shall omit part of that passage because the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit has said as already that there is difficulty about making. But it goes on—

"In all industries the presumption is that some previous practical experience is necessary, and the rule should be relaxed only when this presumption can be rebutted. Where such experience cannot be had in India, the question should be referred home before the scholar is sent with a view to inquiry being made as to the possibility of obtaining it in this country."

"Practical experience is often not to be found in a sufficient number of candidates even for the present number of scholarships."

"The second point is this. It is not always easy to find employment for those who return. The main conclusion of this Committee has some interesting remarks on this as well as on other points. The results attained," it says, "so far justify the continuation of the system of Government Technical Scholarships, and, with the modifications which we have suggested, the system may be expected to yield even better results in the future, but this expensive form of training of public cost should only be given to a well-chosen few who may reasonably be expected to help the industrial development of India. We recognize that the openings for such men are not at present numerous, and that the most urgent demand of Indian industry at present is for skilled mechanics, and we see in complete sympathy with the efforts now being made for giving in India a better training to men of that class. But the necessity for educating the artisan does not preclude the desirability of having a limited number of men with the highest technological training, capable of holding posts of control. Both classes are needed for the development of Indian industry, and opportunities for the improvement of both should be given simultaneously."

"I can assure Hon'ble Members that I have had some painful personal experience regarding pupils who have come back and in whom I took interest. They have been quite unable to cause any capital even in likely industries, and notwithstanding the efforts that many of us made on their behalf, we were not able to secure for them other employment out of a purely productive kind. But it is unnecessary for me to say anything more, because the Hon'ble Mr. Das has supplied us with an extreme instance."

"In the third place, these same passages which I have read appear to suggest that a rigid system under which a certain number of scholarships, neither more nor less, are awarded in any particular year, is not the more suitable; but that the bestowal of a scholarship should rather wait upon the appearance of a candidate of outstanding ability to benefit by the instruction given. This is also emphasized in the following passage regarding the general recommendations of the committee:—

"The general effect of our recommendations will, we recognize, be to increase the cost to Government of the system of State Technical Scholarships. This additional expenditure will, however, be amply justified if in consequence of the changes we propose the men are better selected and better equipped for the work they have to do. Indeed the expense of technical scholarships cannot be defended at all unless they give the best preparation possible for the highest kind of industrial work. The ideal training for an industrial career is both lengthy and costly, and for this reason it should only be given, at public expense, to men of quite exceptional capacity. The average man, who can never be expected to do more than carry on well-known industries by well known methods, can be trained in India; if he is trained in England, it should be at private expense. But when the best men, as far as known foreign countries, have been selected, it is false economy to give them any but the best training."

"The fact in the report indicates the desirability of prolonging the period spent abroad so as to provide them not some practical instruction. In this connection I should also like to quote a short passage from the report on the work of the Indian Students' Movement, which deals in the same matter. Talking of the technical scholar in England, it says:—

"It is evident that these scholars ought to be carefully chosen and thoroughly educated before they come, and that no technical scholar ought to be sent to this country until he has had some practical training, has proved that he has the health to stand it and the aptitude to take it in, and, and has learned enough of the industry selected to understand the theoretical teaching he receives. It will probably be necessary to make the technical scholarships provide for longer periods. And while it is impossible for Government to guarantee employment to scholars when their training is done, the usefulness of the system would be greatly increased if the men selected had definite openings to look to on their return. It is obviously not worth while to spend £1,000 on training a technical scholar, if, on his return to India, he fails to find industrial employment, and takes refuge in the law or the teaching profession. And it is equally

a doubtful experiment to train Indians in the manufacture of alkalies or other commodities, if industries able to apply their knowledge do not already exist in India, or if capital is not forthcoming to start them with any prospect of success.

"It will be observed that the retention of the present relationships under improved conditions is likely to cost more money. The Hon'ble member has quite admitted that the cost will not in future be limited to £3,000, but I think that the estimate just put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramsay, £100,000, will be below what would be incurred were this Resolution to be accepted, because we should probably have to allow for scholars returning, as indicated in that report, in many cases for 6 years, and in addition we should have to pay out more money for the advanced period which the scholars under the existing system will require. Moreover, it has been deemed necessary to refer to Local Governments a report of the great importance which attaches to this of the Marine Committee, as this Committee is presently called. It would be impossible for the Government of India to accept any Resolution which would appear to restrict it to any definite development as regards these scholarships, and the opinions of the Local Governments have been received, and the whole matter has had the most careful consideration. The Resolution therefore cannot be accepted. I am only sorry that I have not been able to anticipate the blow of the sledge hammer with my fingers of honour. But when the matter of these scholarships does come up for further consideration in the light of the opinions received, the fact that such a Resolution as this has been advanced before the Council will certainly not be forgotten; and I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Pundit of the enormous importance which the Government of India continue to attach to the whole question of the industrial education of Indians whether in India or abroad."

The Hon'ble Mr. SINGHAR, NATH BAHADUR.—"Will the Government of India consult the Local Governments about that matter, may I ask the question?"

The Hon'ble the President.—"Order, order! The Hon'ble Mr. Shree has already said that the Local Governments had been consulted."

The Hon'ble Mr. PUNJ.—"Before I come to the speech which has just been delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, I wish first to answer one point which the Hon'ble Mr. Das put to me, but which I did not think fit to answer at the very moment. The Hon'ble Mr. Das very rightly pointed out that, in considering the question of the selection of the particular candidates, the authority concerning the right of selection must bear in mind the various points as to whether the candidate has the capacity, has the practical training, and whether, on coming back, a suitable opening will be provided for him. None of us wish that these scholarships should be awarded without consideration of these points, and if that was the only point of the Hon'ble Mr. Das, I fully realize that the conclusion that he supported any Resolution was not altogether at variance with the premises which he put forward, but it was only a contest of processes which is suggested to those who may have in their power the bestowal of these additional scholarships. The Hon'ble Mr. Das no doubt wondered whether there was any such machine as I had referred to who had gone 'with nothing in the hand' as it is termed and had done successfully in England and had come back to this country and had started an industry as his own asset. I have the name of such a student, and Mr. Das being interested in the leather industry, might perhaps just know, and capital, skill and labour all combined may produce considerable benefit to the country. The name of the gentleman is Mahomed Nawab Uddin. He belongs to the Punjab and is described as being a Hindu by caste, and belongs to a family of tanners and dyers in the Punjab. After this training of his in England, he obtained a first class ordinary certificate of the City and Guilds Institute in leather tanning and leather dyeing; a first class pass in heavy leather tanning and a third class pass in Applied Chemistry at Letherell's College examinations, and is now a member of the firm of Shamsuddin Nawabuddin, leather manufacturers and dyers in India, Ahmed, son, of Amritsar. With regard to him, I need not detain the Council by reading the opinions which his professors told him. If the Hon'ble Mr. Das is inclined to go deeper into the question, he will be able to find the information in the report to which I have already referred."

"Now, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Members who have supported the proposition which I moved. I felt sure that everyone who realized the importance of technical education in the present stage of the development of this country would sympathize with the Resolution and would second its hearty support, and I did not take the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp to exclude himself from that category, but I am somewhat surprised that, with the whole of the Marine Committee's Report before him and with the wide personal experience he has had of several provinces, the petty difficulties which confront him actually as having to deal with these various cases, should have overshadowed the broad issues that were before him, and should have led him to exaggerate the difficulties and minimize the value of, extending at the present stage the branch of technical education. Sir, we know we all speak of the golden past; the present is always brought with all the memories and troubles that worry us, and we look to the past with such nostalgia, as if those troubles and worries did not exist before, and similarly we always dwell the future. We do not know what is going to come. In a similar spirit the Hon'ble Mr. Shree has dealt with this question. If anything, I venture to submit that this Report, so far from suggesting the action called for to the need and utility of extending the system which he has mentioned, wants the Government to proceed further with this object, only, of course, as it was their duty, the Committee pointed out the methods to be employed, the care to be exercised in the selection,

and the requisites as to equipment which the candidate must possess before he is sent out at his own expense.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shipp has pointed out that there is difficulty in finding suitable candidates. He referred to the candidates who go without any practical training, and with regard to whom money is wanted. Now what I submit is this. After all the schemes has been in operation since 1884, the drawbacks with regard to it must have come to the knowledge of the Education Department in the course of the last three or four or five years, and are we to suppose that, in spite of these difficulties, in spite of these drawbacks, knowing full well that you were sending out candidates who were not suitable, knowing full well that you were sending public money, the Hon'ble Mr. Shipp and you, Sir, have been sending out during the last three or five years a large number of candidates, 9 in number in an average every year? I cannot believe it. I prefer your position to your predecessors, Sir. I am fully confident that both you yourself and the Hon'ble Mr. Shipp have been exercising the greatest caution and have been finding out the right type of man and sending him to England. Not only that, but I contend that these reports show that the candidates that have been sent of late years have been of exceptional intelligence, fully equipped men who have gained the confidence of their professors, and with regard to whom the highest hopes have been entertained by their professors and tutors. I say, Sir, if that is the result, go on steadily forward and do not flinch, concerning whatever matters is necessary. Do not be moved for mere expediency; do not be influenced by any false reason. Ten years ago fully and if he is suitable, then do not hesitate to send him. Well, if the objection urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Shipp is that the Committee recommended that there should be a well chosen few who should be sent, does that mean that the number that has been sent now is exceptionally large and that, therefore, it should be limited, or does it mean that you can send a larger number provided all the conditions requisite are fulfilled, and provided it does not become the cost of every body and every body being sent up with these scholarships to obtain training in foreign lands? As I read the recommendations it is in favour of sending persons fully equipped even if thereby the number you have been sending so far it exceeded. I gather from this report that the number of candidates for whom positions has already been made for practical training in private factories and workshops—positions taken by this Committee so far only in the last century they visited from various manufacturers and others—shall show that it is very much larger than 10, and that leads me to believe to my view that the Committee, so far from recommending any curtailment or stoppage are in favour of providing for more and have told the Government of India 'if you send a larger number, we are willing to provide for them the facilities for their proper training.' With regard to several of these various industries, we have provision in this country now for practical training up to a certain stage, and if the conditions or other authorities dealing with candidates for these scholarships of the various centres even exactly what the requirements are, I am sure that they will find the right material. Extraordinary young men of ability, ones they have come to know that there is this scope for their energies, have taken to them various industries and are obtaining training in coal mines in manganese mines, in mills and in various other manufacturing places, and I am sure that the requisite practical knowledge will be gained, and that there will be a sufficient scope for testing a man's worth and taking the exceptionally brilliant men out of the ordinary run.

The question of the provision of employment for these students on their return, is, no doubt, one in regard to which difficulty has been experienced in the past. I am aware—I do not wish to deprive the fact—that in my own previous influence had to be exercised by the officers of Government in order to get some of these suitable employment; but the difficulty is one which is in the nature of things inherent in every sort of business or profession. There are as many industrial concerns which have got their staff already, and they cannot, as soon as a scholar comes back, turn out the whole lot and provide for him. He has necessarily to wait as in every other profession. Whether it is the law or any other profession, a person does not find ready to hand a lucrative position, position or occupation. He must wait until an opportunity presents itself, and, if necessary, he must be content with a lower position than the one to which he aspires, and work his way up winning the confidence of his superiors and employers, thus ultimately winning the position for which his qualifications fit him. This is one of the points which, I may point out, the Committee themselves have explained, and they say that these circumstances ought not to deter anybody from availing himself of the higher facilities for education in foreign lands. I know that the Committee go further and point out a practical way, namely, that of asking gentlemen interested in industrial concerns whether in the case of a candidate being sent to England, they would be willing to give him employment and thereby secure him a better chance for his employment when he comes back, than he would otherwise have. They pointed out that if the candidate were put into a concern as an apprentice before being sent abroad, the employers would know the actual calibre of the man and if sufficiently high they would have confidence in him, and if he came back with a good record they would be only too glad to provide for him. Sir, Douglas Yale in his testimony said that even of the scholars had secured his apprenticeship in the Express Mills at Wigan, and that as he was doing excellent work at Manchester if on return the young man approached him for employment he would recommend him strongly to his Manager for something being fitted for him to do.

"Now, Sir, we need not attach any importance to the reference in the report of the Indian Students' Department of the India Office about students coming up for this technical and technical education and going to for law or some other profession. So far as the Government scholars are concerned, out of 68 only one has turned out a success, and that in a negligible proportion. Meanwhile, the Marine Committee suggested, in some of such cases of the scholarship, the delinquency must be made to refund the amounts which have been spent upon them. That is not an unreasonable suggestion. It is a provision to which we are accustomed in the case of scholarships given for students, whose Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons after they are qualified, are bound to serve the Government for a certain number of years, and in other cases where we have a similar system in vogue. I am not oblivious of the fact that the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the enlargement of the period of study of these students in foreign lands does involve an increase in expenditure over what has been laid down for this object, but as will be seen there they distinctly point out that the consideration of the increase in expenditure might not prevent the Government from giving as great a benefit to the country by giving the very best training to suitably selected candidates. I do not ask you, Sir, forthwith to allocate 25 more persons this year. All that I want is that provision should be made, so that if, let me say, two or three more persons desiring of these State scholarships are discovered in the course of the year, they might also be sent. If my Hon'ble friend had avoided to my regret that he was going to giving this proposition should be enlarged, I should have been glad. I am sure I fully realize that the Government of India would be departing from their principle of granting provincial autonomy if they forthwith accepted my Resolution without consulting the Provincial Governments as to what their views are on the subject.

"I realize the hesitation which he feels, but if he will give me an assurance that, in the matter of the consideration of the Committee's report, he will also refer to the Local Governments the question whether the limit of 10 which has been followed so far should not be done away with and a higher limit of 20 fixed, I shall be quite satisfied with the answer and I will not press the matter to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. Smau.—"Sir, I am afraid that I cannot quite accept the offer made by the Hon'ble the Member. Before any such amendment can be made, it is essential that the Government of India should receive the opinions which, as I said, have been called for from the Local Governments upon the whole question; and these opinions must be very carefully considered. At the same time, I can assure him that the whole trend of this debate will receive sympathetic consideration from the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. FARRER.—"Of course I do not wish the Government of India to commit themselves to the number twenty; but short of that, as in view of the trend of this debate my proposal will receive the favourable consideration of yourself, Sir, and the Hon'ble Mr. Smau, I shall be quite content with the assurance in the full belief that it will be approached in that spirit of liberality which this subject requires, and I do not wish to press the Resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT.—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish the Resolution to be withdrawn?"

The Hon'ble Mr. FARRER.—"Yes, Sir."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE GRANT FOR SANITATION TO DELHI PROVINCE.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RAMJI SINGH OF NAHARPUR.—"Sir, with your permission I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name and reads thus:—

"That this Council recommends, to the Governor General in Council that a sum-amounting grant of one lakh, or such amount as the Government think proper, be made to Delhi Province for further improving the sanitation of Delhi Municipality."

"Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council in recommending this Resolution in their acceptance. It is absolutely necessary that the sanitation of the Delhi Municipality should be materially improved, and I feel that within one year the Municipality has made considerable progress in the improvement of its sanitation and in all matters affecting the well-being, the comfort and the convenience of the people living within its limits; but it requires very large funds to do all that is desirable, and this cannot be done without the material aid from the Government, because it is not possible for the rate-payers within the Municipality to meet the heavy expenditure which is necessary for the improvement of the sanitation of Delhi."

With these few remarks I beg to move the Resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMJI RAYCHAND.—"Sir, now that by Royal Decree Delhi has become the Capital of India, its sanitation has gained the importance of an Imperial concern, and it behooves the Imperial Government to finance, to some extent, the sanitary improvement of the City. On this general principle I support the Resolution, apart from the local circumstances on which I cannot say anything as I have no first-hand knowledge."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHARAJA SUDAS DAS:—"Sir, the streets of Delhi troubled me too often and too forcibly of the words of the poet—

"That thou art, to dust returnest."

"May I ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member to relax the strings of the purse so that we may have a more cheerful view of life in the new capital?"

The Hon'ble Sir GANESHAJI CHITambari:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution. Delhi now occupies the same position as an Imperial city which Calcutta did two years ago, and the reasons which have prompted Government in the past to make large subventions for the improvement of Calcutta operate with equal force in the case of Delhi. It is necessary that, in order to keep the Imperial city scrupulously clean and sanitary, care must be taken to prevent insanitary surroundings, especially as insanitary surroundings will be a serious menace to its health. The old city must therefore be improved, and the Imperial Government ought to contribute liberally to the cost, if only to alleviate the rate of progress. It will not be appropriate to expect that all this burden should wholly fall upon the shoulders of the Delhi people. The Indian revenues must contribute something for the purpose. With these remarks I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAN KUMAR PAT SIKHOO:—"I also beg to accord my hearty support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. PEARCE:—"Sir, I am afraid I must oppose the Resolution for reasons that were fully given last Saturday in dealing with a similar Resolution, while expressing the fullest appreciation of the interest shown by Hon'ble Members in the New Capital. I must point out that the Government of India have been extremely liberal in their grants to Delhi. In 1910, 5 lakhs were given, and in 1912, 1½ lakhs—in all 6½ lakhs. In addition to that a recurring grant of half-a-lakh has been made and Imperial Funds also contribute towards the pay of the Health Officer of the Delhi Municipality. We are paying for the Malaria Survey of Delhi from the Research Fund. I think the results that have followed from these grants will become clear if Hon'ble gentlemen will read the last Municipal Report, and they may be quite confident that the future needs of Delhi will receive the fullest consideration."

The Hon'ble FORTER MADAN MOHAN MALHOTRA:—"May I ask, Sir, if it is a fact that Calcutta has been given 1½ lakhs for the last 50 years?"

The Hon'ble Sir GANESHAJI CHITambari:—"1½ lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. PEARCE:—"It is a fact that a grant of 1½ lakhs has been made to Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"May I be permitted to make an observation with regard to my Hon'ble friend's question? It is a part of the Improvement Trust: the Government of India have granted 50 (or 50½) lakhs to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble the FINANCE:—"Order, Order! The question is that a lakh of rupees should be given to Delhi. The Hon'ble Member's intervention is not quite in order, and I think the matter need not be further discussed."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH, of NAMPTUR:—"Sir, I could not quite understand whether the Resolution has been accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. PEARCE:—"I oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH, of NAMPTUR:—"With the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member—"

The Hon'ble the FINANCE:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to withdraw the Resolution?"

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH, of NAMPTUR:—"Yes, Sir."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRA:—"I have to introduce the heads of Revenue, Customs, the Post Office and Telegraphs, Stationery and Printing and Railways. As regards the heads of minor importance in this list, I have nothing to add to the memorandum explaining the details of the estimates, and in what I have now to say to Council I will confine myself to the two subjects of the Post and Telegraphs and of the Railways."

The record of the Post Office and the Telegraphs continues to be thoroughly satisfactory. For the year 1912-13 the receipts of the Post Office amounted to £2,352,056 and the expenditure to £2,035,567, so that there was a surplus of £316,489; and according to the Revised Estimates the receipts for the current year will exceed revenue of £3,352,166 and so, expenditure of £2,035,560, and if these results are obtained there will be a surplus of no less than £1,316,606.

Turning to Telegraphs we find that the revised estimates of revenue of the Indian Telegraph Department fall short of the Budget Estimates by £4,700. This is due to the reduction in the volume of trans-Indian traffic brought about by the establishment of the all-Indian cable route between Europe and the Far East, which was

completed by the laying of the Aden-Colombo cable in December 1913. As regards expenditure, the revised estimates show a decrease of £17,500 as compared with the Budget estimates of the year, which is mainly due to the postponement of certain wireless schemes. For next year we have budgeted for an increase of £100 only in Revenue, as we have had to take into account the loss of revenue due to the opening of the all-India telegraph route between Rangoon and the Far East and the reduction of our terminal and transit rates.

As regards expenditure, an increase of £75,200 has been budgeted for of which capital expenditure amounts for £35,400 and revenue expenditure for £39,800. The former is due to the extension of the wireless system, and to increased provision for construction of telegraph lines for new Railways; and the latter to several increments of salaries to the establishment.

Last year I referred to the preliminary steps which had been taken towards a permanent amalgamation of the Post and Telegraphs. The Secretary of State for India has now sanctioned a scheme for their complete amalgamation which had been put before him by the Government of India, a scheme which is by far the most important administrative measure ever undertaken in connection with these departments. It has been prepared on the lines of the experimental amalgamation which, as I explained to Council last year, has been under trial in the Bombay and Central circles since 1912. It involves a complete separation of Engineering and Traffic duties. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs will be assisted at headquarters by a Chief Engineer and a Deputy Director-General for Telegraph Traffic. All traffic work throughout the country will be transferred to the control of the Postmaster-General. For Engineering purposes India excluding Burma will be divided into three administrative charges controlled by Directors of Telegraph Engineering, who will be responsible for all technical and engineering work. In Burma, the Post Office and Telegraph Department will be placed under the control of a Postmaster-General who will be a senior Telegraph Officer. The scheme involves a considerable reduction in the staff of the Department of Engineering appointments in the Telegraph Department, but the greatest attention has been paid to the framing of measures, which Government has every reason to think will prove adequate, in order to safeguard the interests of all officers now in the service. An offer of special pensions will be made to a certain number of those, but the scheme will not involve any compulsory retirements. A new branch, called the Superior Traffic Branch, to comprise forty appointments, an liberal rates of pay, will be created, and it will be recruited mainly from subordinates in the existing surplus of Superior Officers is reduced. One-fourth of the Superior Engineering appointments made in future will be open to the subordinate staff. The scheme, which will be introduced slowly, will ultimately result in a considerable financial saving, but it is not possible to say in what way the saving during the year 1914-15 will amount.

I turn now to the railways. According to custom, I will ask my Hon'ble friend, the President of the Railway Board, to lay before Council a review of the progress made during the year, and I propose myself only to deal with two subjects of special importance and interest. I think, first, that Hon'ble Members will be interested to hear what progress has been made in grappling with the problem of congestion on our railways, in regard to which I satisfied to Council last year the policy which was being pursued by Government. The task set to our railways has continued to be a heavy one. The total import and export trade in the calendar year 1913 was higher by £265 millions than that of the preceding year, and there has been an increase of 254,000 tons in the total entries and clearances of shipping at our ports. It is true that shipments of goods have fallen off by 1½ million tons, but as against this it must be remembered that the heavy transport of kuddies necessitated by the scarcity in certain areas in Northern India has placed an additional burden on the railways. The gross receipts of the railways for the financial year show a small increase over those of last year, an indication that the quantity of goods carried has increased rather than diminished. Yet while congestion was more or less general last year, complaints this year have been far less frequent and have been confined to a much greater extent to special areas. The principal difficulty has arisen in the last few weeks in connection with the coal traffic, and is due as the main to the exceptional demand on the East India Railway for wagons for the transport of kuddies to the scarcity areas, a demand which has unfortunately coincided with the period of the year when rainings of the collieries are particularly heavy. But taking India as a whole, it is not too much to say that congestion as it was understood twelve months ago has ceased to exist. Although the situation, therefore, has been greatly relieved, Government are by no means relaxing their efforts towards yet further improvement. The railways have gone steadily forward in the direction of increasing their open line facilities, and since this time last year goods vehicles to the number of about 5,000 with a corresponding proportionate increase in the number of engines, have been added to their stock, while others for about another 10,000 are being gradually engaged with. The provision of capital for railway repairs at last year's figure of 12 millions, and my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, expressed in his Budget speech his earnest wish, which I heartily echo, that, should circumstances permit, he may be able to maintain it at the same level in the years to come. I told Council last year that the question was being taken up of making it easier for the Railway Administrations to spend their allotted grants within the financial year and thus avoid

league. My Hon'ble Colleague, who in his Budget speech, explained how our machinery has been improved to such an extent that this year there has even been a slight excess over the grant, and that he can no longer count on the windfall which has so often accrued to Finance Ministers in the past from a material league on the budget provisions. In framing the programme for the year the bulk of the funds available—nearly 9.10hs in fact of the whole—has again been devoted to open line expenditures and to purchases of rolling stock and the Railway Board have especially borne in mind the importance of putting on works designed to relieve congestion, but I will not deal further with them as my Hon'ble friend, Sir T. Wynn, will presently give some account of them to Council. We have also continued to pursue the policy, to which I referred last year, of applying to Indian Railways the lessons which we can gain from the experience of other countries. I referred then to the deputations of Major Cameron to America to inquire into the working of the A. B. C. system of Train Control which had previously been favourably recommended by Mr. F. D. Courtenay and Major H. F. E. Freland in their report on British and American Practice of Coaching and Signalling Railway Trains. As the result of Major Cameron's report on the system, which he investigated in actual operation on the Northern Pacific Railway, the Railway Board have ordered the A. B. C. system in combination with telephonic communication to be installed on the Lahore-Lahore Section of the North-Western Railway and on the Calcutta-Bombay and Calcutta-Budge-Budge Sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. These sections have been chosen not only on account of the density of traffic, but also in order that the operation of the system may be watched closely by the Headquarters officials of the railways concerned. It is confidently anticipated that the new system will be safe and will increase the capacity of the sections worked owing to the more intelligent control it renders possible over the running of trains than under existing conditions. The installations must, however, be considered experimental as the A. B. C. system has not so far been used on Indian main lines, but the results will be closely watched and the use of the system will be largely extended if it proves successful. I should add that the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, as the result of independent inquiries in England, have decided to experiment with a similar system of train control between Sileghon and Nagpur, a section of their line on which traffic is especially heavy. At the same time the examination has been pushed on of the possibilities of electrification in connection with suburban lines in certain areas. The well-known firm of Consulting Engineers Messrs. Mann and Melville have been instructed the whole question of electrifying the suburban lines of the great Indian Peninsular and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways at Bombay and of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Calcutta. This investigation has involved the collection and consideration of a mass of statistics with reference to the working of the suburban traffic of these railways, and it is a matter for congratulation that the enormous amount of work involved has been satisfactorily completed in so short a time. The Railway Board are expecting very shortly to receive the Consulting Engineer's report on the proposed Eastern Bengal Railway electrification. The Great Indian Peninsular and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway reports will have to be considered by the House Board of these railways before submission to the Railway Board, but the reports are understood to be complete, and there is no reason to anticipate any delay in the matter. It is anticipated that the three reports will enable the Railway Board to formulate definite proposals to the Government of India, but it is of course impossible at this stage to foreshadow the nature and extent of any recommendation that may be made. Government have also deputed an officer to elicit for them detailed expert information from America on certain matters relating to the efficient maintenance and operation of locomotives, a very important factor in the efficient handling of traffic and consequent protection of passengers. Mr. H. L. Cole, a District Locomotive Superintendent of State Railways, who has made a special study of fuel problems, has been sent to America to study the American practice in the use of oil-fuel on locomotives; the work of the United States Bureau of Mines in relation to railway fuel problems; and the organization of work in modern large American railway repair shops. From what I have said Council will appreciate that the various lines of progress which I put before them last year, have been steadily and energetically pursued. Government, in a word, have an intention of placing their efforts with the steady and active co-operation which they are now deriving from the Companies, they have seen their railways brought fully up to the standard required to meet the rapidly increasing commercial and industrial needs of this great country.

The other subject on which I wish to say a few words to Council to-day is the Railway Board. The Board has been in existence now for nine years, and Government have recently passed a review into its organization and working, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State have decided to make in its constitution certain changes which were announced a few days ago. In future, instead of the Board consisting of three Members all having railway experience, one Member is to be selected for financial and administrative, or the commercial experience, while railway experience is to remain as before a necessary qualification for the other two members. It has been decided also that any one of the three members of the Board will be equally eligible for the appointment of President, and the power the President has hitherto held of overruling his colleagues is to be materially modified. There may not seem to be very large

or far-reaching changes, but the review to which the working of the Railway Board has been subjected, has not suggested that there are defects in the present administration of our railways of such a kind as to call for any radical change in its organization. Like all railway administrations in all countries, the Railway Board has received their full share of criticism; but the critics have not always allowed for the difficulties which have stood in the way or for the good results which, in spite of those difficulties, the Board has actually achieved. During its tenure of office the financial results of Indian railways as a whole have reached a level unique in their history. The great increase in earnings could not of course have occurred without the boom in trade through which the country has been passing, but equally the increased traffic which it represents could not have been earned but for the improvement in the equipment of our Railways and the increase in the carrying capacity of the lines, which has been effected since 1905 under the Railway Board's regime. In illustration of this I may mention that the increase in the tonnage of goods carried by railways in the year as compared with seven years ago amounts to the remarkable figure of 60 per cent. During the Railway Board's tenure of office Government's financial outlay on expenditures has been strengthened; the design of rolling stock has been much improved; the cost of fuel has been greatly lowered by the institution of the Board's coal purchasing department, which now controls the purchase of three to four million tons per annum; and last, but very far from least, a great impetus has been given to the development of the construction of feeder lines, as the Railway Board has to deal not only with important technical questions, but also with large administrative problems which often have an important financial aspect, it has seemed desirable to Government to introduce a secretary directly into its constitution. We hope in this way to increase its efficiency as the administrative aide, and I am sure all those Hon'ble Members in this Council, who know Mr. Gillen, the first occupant of the post-railway membership, will agree with me that the Railway Board is fortunate in having secured the assistance of an officer of such marked financial and administrative abilities, and that I owe my Hon'ble Colleagues, the Finance Member, a very real debt of gratitude for not having insisted on his department's prime claim to Mr. Gillen's services.

"I have touched very briefly on the work of the Railway Board in three nice years of its existence, and this brings me to a very natural transition to the subject of the only Member of the Board now remaining in India, who was also a Member of the House of its institution, the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Wynne, who occupies his term of service as President of the Railway Board very clearly after the close of his tenure. Sir Frederick Wynne has had a remarkable career in Indian Railways. He joined the Indian service 28 years ago; was as Agent of a Company-worked line at the annual age of 33, and subsequently returned to the service of Government as a Member of the Railway Board in 1905, and as President from 1908 to the present time. Indian Railways owe much to Sir Frederick Wynne. An executive officer of great ability, and an indefatigable worker, he has never spared himself in these services; as a first strenuous fighter, as becomes one of Cliché race, he has always been ready to break a lance on their behalf against critics and detractors; but at the same time he has never closed his mind to possibilities of their improvement or been unconscious of new ideas to be gathered from the experience of other countries. He has the satisfaction now when he is about to surrender the gift of having in the last years in India seen railways reach a pitch of prosperity, which the most optimistic of prophets would scarcely have ventured to anticipate a few years ago; and we as one who have the satisfaction of knowing that his services will not be lost to Indian Railways, but only transferred to another sphere when he takes up the post of Government Director of Indian Railways at the India Office. I am sure Council will join with me in wishing him all success in his new work, and as a very genuine expression of regret that the time has come for him to leave India, after a period of service which has been notable in the history of railway development in this country."

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WILKINSON:—"The Hon'ble the Finance Member has dealt as fully with the financial results of Railway making for the year 1913-14, that there is no need for me to refer to them again."

"There is one point, however, as which I should like to lay stress, and it is this:—that the very large advance made in the Net Result in the year 1913-14 has been maintained during the year 1914-15. After such a rapid rise occurred in the period between 1910-11 and 1912-13, amounting to as low then about 2½ million sterling, it would not have been unreasonable to expect a setback, but this has not happened, and we have in this an indication of the change which has come over the trade of the country, and a measure of the extent to which its Railways are meeting public requirements."

"During the year the policy of improving working lines was steadily pursued."

"The amount provided for Capital expenditures on Railways from Imperial Funds was 18½ crores, and of this amount 15 crores were devoted to open new work and rolling stock, 3 crores to lines under construction and 2½ lakhs to constructing new lines."

"As all renewals and replacements up to the original standard of the line are met entirely from revenue, so a debt to working expenses, the figure of 15 crores which I have quoted represents the sum devoted to betterments in, as additions to, the equipment of State-owned railways."

" Of these figures the following were the most important allocations:—

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

	Rs.
To the East Indian Railway	2,42.80
" Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,66.21
" Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,01.76
" Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,85.14
" North-Western Railway	2,36.81
" Eastern Bengal Railway	1,36.00

" The open line works which are being carried out to increase the carrying capacity of Railways are of immense number, and many of them involve heavy expenditures. As these works are completed and brought into operation, each helps to improve the position, and steady progress is thus made which attracts no particular attention, but which results in Railways being able to deal every year with more and more traffic. As illustrating this, Railways during the year 1913-14 will probably earn 70 lakhs more than was earned during the same period of 1912-13, and whereas during that year complaints of shortages of transport were unfortunately very general, in the year 1913-14 there has been a great improvement in this respect, though I regret to say there has been considerable congestion on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the coal trade is at the present time very much hampered for want of transport.

" The most important works designed to relieve congestion which have been completed or are now in hand are—on the East Indian Railway the construction of the Hardwar-Bhareri Chord. This, though a new line of Railway and not an open line work, in the ordinarily accepted sense, has been projected with a view to affording direct access to Coleyetta from the coalfields and to lessening the strain upon the existing main line. Wherever necessary the company are improving their junction arrangements and laying down additional passing sidings and tracks, so that they may be in a position to handle the additional traffic which rolling stock is being provided to carry.

" On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the line is being quadrupled between Kalyan and Bombay, which will very largely increase the carrying capacity of the line on its terminal congested section. This involves the construction of a double line tunnel over three-fourths of a mile long, which will rank as second only to the Shinjok line in point of length.

" The reversing station on the East Coast is being cut out by the construction of a short chord with a practicable grade.

" The line between Sholapur and Nagpur is being doubled.

" In fact all over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway works are in progress designed to enable that Railway to deal with its steady growth of traffic.

" The North-Western Railway have completed and opened the double track of the Ambala-Sahnewal line, as well as the important junction yard at Sahnewal, arrangements which will enable that Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhand to deal with all passing traffic from the North-West of India to the United Provinces in case of scarcity in that area.

" On the main line to Karachi 135 miles of line between Kotri and Hehri are being doubled. When this is done we shall have 500 miles of practically continuous double track from Karachi towards the wheat-growing areas for which it is the port.

" The South Indian Railway have completed the very important improvement in the connection between Ceylon and India. It is possible now to proceed by train to Dondolabadi at the extreme end of the Rameswaram Island crossing the Pamban straits by a fine viaduct with six large lifting spans across the navigable channel.

" From Dondolabadi an hour's steaming in a fast and very up-to-date turbine-steamer brings the passenger to Talai Mavor in Ceylon, which place has been connected by rail with the main system of the Ceylon Railways.

" On the Eastern Bengal Railway large sums have been and are being spent, and it is a line on which large sums have still to be spent to enable it to deal properly with the very important jute and tea trade which it has to handle and to meet the great expansion of general traffic on that Railway.

" The line between Nellore and Coleyetta has been quadrupled and opened to traffic, and large terminal improvements are in hand.

" The Burn Bridge is approaching completion, and it is impossible to overestimate the relief which trade will receive when it is opened to traffic. The difficulties under which the transhipments at Burn are carried out are enormous, owing to shifting ghats and unfavourable climatic conditions.

" With regard to rolling stock, to enable Hon'ble Members to appreciate the advances that has been made in this direction, I think it would be useful to repeat the figures which I gave when replying to a recent question asked by the Hon'ble Raja Kumbhal Pal Singh.

" Including the wagons which have been added to stock, and those contracted for and under supply, the increase of rolling stock on Indian Railways during the last six years has been—

Broad gauge wagons	55,000
Narrow gauge wagons	27,000

" As I have already said for the year 1913-14 the amount provided for capital expenditure on railways was 18½ crores. For the coming year, 1914-15, the amount

is 15 crores. These figures show a very great increase on the amounts provided in former years, and indicate how much alive the Government of India is to the advantages of Railway development in India.

"That this is not all. In former years the Budget provision was not always and always secured. Now under special arrangements approved of by the present British Member, Finance Department, steps have been taken to ensure that, as far as possible, the funds allotted in each year will be utilised to the full, and as fast during the present year it is possible that the expenditure may actually be slightly in excess of the Budget provision.

"In the past Railways have had great difficulty in spending their grants, especially in connection with the expenditure in England. As a rule the greater part of the capital expenditure on Railways takes the form of outlay on imported material. We in this country have no direct means of controlling the rate at which such material is supplied in compliance with an order, and therefore it was considered necessary, to avoid any possibility of an excess, that orders should not be forwarded to an appropriate value in excess of the grant for English output. But inasmuch as such orders were never fully complied with within the year a lapse in the English grant was the inevitable consequence. The Finance Department have now agreed to instruct grants sent to England for material of which the probable cost exceeds the amount of the grant, recognising that in practice supply will in some cases be deferred till after the close of the year, and that though liability is incurred for expenditure in excess of the grant, an actual excess of any importance is, if reasonable caution be exercised, impossible.

"Last year I explained to this House the terms under which the Government of India was prepared to assist private enterprise in the formation of Companies with paper capital and domiciled in India, to construct Branch Lines to the Main Companies.

"The improved terms were introduced in 1910, and it took some time for their liberality to be appreciated. I am glad, however, to be able to report most substantial progress in this direction.

"During the year 1911-12, a sum of no less than 180 lakhs was raised in India for the construction of branch lines by Branch Line Companies, the most important schemes being the Sera-Samajpur, the Madras-Dion and the Bordwan-Cubana Railway Companies.

"It seems clear that Indian investors are beginning to appreciate the value of an Indian Branch Line Railway investment, as a security which is stable, and regarding which every precaution is taken to ensure that the funds shall be spent for the purpose for which they were raised, and that the line when built shall be worked under conditions protecting the interests of shareholders.

"At the present time there are proposals before the Railway Board for constructing by these Branch Line Companies a mileage of over 2,300 miles involving the raising of over 10 crores of capital.

"In Madras, the construction of branch lines by District Boards has made a most decided advance. In that Presidency for many years District Boards have been empowered to levy a Railway cess, the funds so raised being devoted to the construction of branch lines to open out the District. Large sums have been collected, but the difficulty has been the length of time required for each District Board to collect the amount required to construct the particular branch line which it desires to make. The problem was to find means of raising additional funds to supplement the amount collected by the Railway cess, so as to provide the capital required to build the District Board line.

"By the energy of the Madras Government this difficulty has been overcome, and District Boards in Madras are now able to borrow as debentures the balance what they require, and I look forward to a large expansion of District Board Railways in that Presidency at an early date.

"It may be useful to explain that in the Madras Presidency only are District Boards at present empowered to levy a Railway cess. In Bengal, Light Railways have been built with capital raised on a District Board guarantee. The difference in the effect of the two systems is that in Madras the branch line belongs to the District Board which receives all the net profit; whereas in Bengal the net earnings go to shareholders, the District Board only participating to a limited extent in the surplus profits when these accrue.

"There seems no reason why District Boards all over India should not be placed in the same position as those in the Madras Presidency, and it will be interesting to see whether other Provinces decide to follow the lead of Madras in this most practical form of self-help.

"The one Province in India which is backward in Light Railway construction is Assam. The financial assistance which the Government of India is willing to give under the present (the terms does not seem sufficient to attract capital for lines in this Province. In the course of time such branches would become paying concerns, but while the country which the line served was being developed the earnings would probably not show much surplus.

"The Assam Government is endeavouring to arrange that the branch line terms should be supplemented by a local Government subsidy for a period of years, and I hope that before long it may be possible to arrange terms which will attract the requisite capital.

"It will perhaps be of interest to Hon'ble Members if I give a short account of the more important schemes connected with the construction of new railways which are now being completed or are likely to be taken in hand in the near future.

"In the extreme North the very useful Kishinouye-Busan line, 2 feet 6 inches gauge, has been opened to Hama. It is carrying a very good traffic indeed, and already requires some railway stock. The extension of this line to Tsuk is now being made, and this will facilitate the construction of a continuation there. Eventually no doubt this line will extend to Maifu. All the Quetta and the construction of the Kishinouye-Busan line will probably be shortly taken in hand. The valuable chrome ore deposits at Hardsburg have been acquired by a private syndicate in London who intend working them fully. Besides this the Habschman Government has prepared an irrigation scheme to commence some 250,000 acres of land about 40 miles from Hardsburg. This, I hope, will soon be taken in hand. These two factors, namely, the thorough exploitation of ore deposits and the extension of irrigation over a large area, amply justify the construction of a railway of an early date.

"Further north the completion of the Sind canal demands that the area to be irrigated should be served by a railway without delay. The scheme has been prepared and suggestions offered for the formation of a Branch Line Company to carry it out.

"In the Punjab, a very complete scheme of Branch Lines is over the Canal Colonies area has been prepared and is being worked out. It is a scheme involving the construction of some 1,000 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge line. In view of the richness of these estates there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary capital under British East India.

"In the United Provinces, a similar scheme is being framed so that we shall have a comprehensive system of lines to work up to instead of dealing piecemeal with proposals for particular branches.

"During the year one most important matter has been receiving the careful consideration of Government. I refer to the proposal to improve railway connections between Kanchni, the United Provinces, and North-East India. The development of export trade from these areas through the Western Port is advancing very rapidly, and existing railway connections by the direct route are unable to deal with it.

"The interests of many railway companies, and of the Jodhpur and Bikaner Durbar as owners of an important railway system are all affected, and the whole question is one of considerable complexity in handling which it is necessary to ensure that existing interests are reasonably protected. A scheme has now been evolved providing this reasonable protection, and, though I am not able to explain it in detail, it will interest readers to know that the whole question has been thoroughly investigated, and that the result is likely to be an early improvement of existing conditions.

"In the Bombay Presidency, the Baroda Durbar and the Durbar of Kachin continue to expand the systems of feeder railways which they have built up, while I am glad to say that the long projected railway from Raigar to Dhule is on the point of being begun, the Bhamburda Durbar financing the length in their own State, and Imperial Funds being provided for the length in British territory.

"In the Central Provinces, the Nagpur Railway are now undertaking the survey of a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge line from Nagpur to Solur and Baster and Jeypara, a line much wanted to open out an area at present unserved by railway communications.

"In Bengal, the Bhatnagar-Banar-Trauli line will shortly be completed and will give direct railway access between the Bhatnagar District and Calcutta. This is by no means all that is required in the Bhatnagar and Mysore District, and a large staff of engineers has been employed on surveys for further extension.

"I hope that before many months are over Branch Line Companies will have been formed to construct railways from Mysore to Bhatnagar District and Nellore, and from Mysore to Tanjore. It is also proposed to build a branch of the former line into the Ganga Hills to open out a coal-bearing area of much promise.

"In the same Presidency the construction of the Sam-Berang Railway is in progress, while the surveys for railways from Gadaguri to Natore and from Sankar to Dhule have been completed, and it is hoped to find means of financing their construction at once. Many proposals for feeder lines here and there throughout the Province have been put forward, and the success which has attended the formation of the Bhatnagar-Banar-Trauli Company may, I think, be taken as an indication that development through the agency of small companies with an Imperial guarantee will be rapid.

"In the Nizam's territory the important project of a metre-gauge line from Hyderabad to Raigar to Gadag has already been begun. This line will give a direct route to Maragani from the Nizam's territory.

"Further north the Mysore State is showing great activity in railway construction, and has already in hand the Arundel-Mysore line, a length of 105 miles and has other schemes it is anxious to find the capital for.

"While in the extreme South the Travancore line is being at last extended to Trivandrum.

"Recently at a debate in this Council some remarks were made about the conditions under which third class passengers had to travel, and they were described in terms which I cannot let pass without challenge.

"There is room for further improvement in the accommodation provided for the third class passenger, but I maintain that enormous improvement has been made in such accommodation during recent years. Nothing but long legs carriages are now being built for third class passengers, the underframes and angles being of the same type and standard as for first class passengers. Lavatories and toilet books are provided, and, compared with the third class four-wheeled stock in use a few years ago, the improvement is most marked.

"The best evidence that this class of passenger is fairly well contented with his treatment is the marked increase in the number of those who travel. If the difficulties experienced were as bad as it is alleged, third class passenger traffic would not show the continuous expansion which it steadily maintains.

"Crowding occurs on every railway in the world at certain times when large bodies of people all want to travel at the same time and by the same train, and I have often experienced such crowding in countries other than India where travelling is such a pleasure; but I maintain, having my attention on personal observation, that in most cases the third class passenger travels with reasonable comfort, and during my long tours over Indian Railways when, as I constantly do, I look into third class carriages to see how the passengers are getting on, I find that they are not overcrowded and are contented. The great difficulty with third class traffic is not so much the number of those that travel, but the enormous amount of personal luggage and property which they insist on taking with them into the carriage, which blocks the footpace and occupies sitting room.

"Reviewing the position of Indian Railways at the present time one cannot help being impressed with the marked changes that have occurred within the last few years. Indian trade, agricultural as well as industrial, seems to have undergone a most rapid change for the better, and judging by the results of the last two years this development is likely to grow at a still more rapid pace. On all sides I hear from Railway Agents how brisk their business is, and that new forms of traffic are pouring up and old ones expanding. No longer is a Railway busy one half of the year and slack in the other. The tendency now is for a Railway to be busy all the year round and on every part of its system. This change carries with it an obligation to keep Indian Railways abreast of the development of trade, a policy which the Government of India intends, I feel sure, to carry through."

The Hon'ble Sir BENJAMIN CRAMPTON:—"Sir, the Budget heads with which I am concerned are *Legislation, General Administration, Courts of Law, Police, Public and Medical*. An explanation of the principal variations under these heads is given in the Financial Statement, and it does not seem necessary to take up the time of the Council by repeating them. The only two heads on which I would like to make a few remarks are *Police and Medical*. As to *Police* it is impossible to stand still. Although the measures taken for improving the Criminal Tribes have not been without effect in reducing the crime committed by this class of hereditary offenders, there have not at present been a large class of criminals who are drawn from all castes and creeds and who drift into crime by bad example and lack of control, or preference for making a dishonest living by more cunning methods in making an honest living by more honest methods. The increase of education exercises a very slow effect in the reduction of crime, and for a time at least it merely tends to make the criminal more clever and daring. If the same way facilities of communication which may help detection and capture may be equally well used by criminals themselves in avoiding detection and capture. Secret criminal organizations consisting locally, if not entirely, of men of some education have been springing up in our midst, and crimes of violence are not on the downward grade. The demands on the police therefore were never more exacting than they are now, and still for improvements in methods and greater intelligence in order to cope with the criminals. The reforms advocated by the Police Commission for improving the pay and status of the police have now mainly been put into effect, but already some of the scales of pay which have been recommended for the subordinate police are being overruled by an increase in the cost of living, and here it is met by further increase of pay whenever the increased cost of living has been most marked, and the rise of general wages has been greatest. In spite of many defects and shortcomings which can only be eliminated gradually, and which are being eliminated, India has cause to be proud of her police, who have given many signal proofs of high courage, fidelity and devotion to duty. If the annual bill for maintaining the police force is a sign of efficiency and contentment and for reflecting its fruits, so they are being gradually eradicated, should go on slowly but surely rising, the country will have no cause for complaint. In this, as in all matters, if most long absent of the times, and there is no break of administration in which any false economy would have a more disastrous effect on the peace and well-being of the people.

"Turning now to *Medical*, by far the greater portion of the expansion of expenditure under this head of recent years falls under sanitation as distinct from medical relief, that is to say, under prevention as distinct from cure. And whereas the carrying out of large sanitary schemes is a matter in which, under your able direction, Sir, provincial and local resources require to be generously supplemented by Imperial subsidies, Medical relief proper is regarded as falling more properly within the exclusive sphere of provincial and local finance. Last year we were able to provide a sum of 10 lakhs in

aid of these resources, and I much regret that we have not been able to expend these subsidies, but if I may say so, with respect to the Chair, even your munificent assistance, Sir, for education and sanitation grants has had to be satisfied this year with smaller results. Although medical institutions have, so to speak, been relegated to a less prominent place in our Budget proceedings, yet they have received and are receiving increased attention from every provincial Government. In bringing medical relief nearer to the doors of the people, and in making it more efficient, the Government and private effort have their own proper spheres and functions. There can be no antagonism between them; they can work side by side, each supplementing the other, but it is greatly to the interest of the medical profession that State medical relief should not be absorbed by the out-stations. There is work for all; there are millions of patients, and the State's function is to provide the greater hospitals, and to further the medical treatment of the poor.

"As regards the private practitioner, we must see that his medical education is sound and thorough, and that he takes up his profession and practice with a proper hall-mark of recognition upon him. It would be most imprudent if we were to issue upon rigid qualifications in the case of the profession of law but relax such restrictions in the case of the practice of medicine. It would be tantamount to placing property before life.

"The State is bound to see that its own obligations are metted by the best medical available, and that medical colleges and schools have as good professors and lecturers as can be found, whether drawn from England or India, so that the ever increasing ranks of the medical profession may be worthily filled by men who can be trusted to carry on in their daily practice the best traditions of a noble profession.

"The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, of which the foundation stone has recently been laid, marks a great advance in the study and research of disease and sickness, and Local Governments are vying with one another to raise the status of their medical institutions, as their several resources permit. The Council may rest assured that the medical needs of the country are a matter of deep concern to the Government of India."

RESOLUTION RE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fanner.—"Sir, I beg to move—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council—(a) that the balance in the hands of the Government of India be reduced by a sum of rupees one and a half lakhs, and such amount be applied towards the employment of women medical practitioners on a scale of salaries corresponding to that of Civil Assistant Surgeons with a view to offering greater medical relief to women; and (b) that the balance in the hands of the Central Provinces Administration be reduced by a sum of rupees forty-five thousand and the total provision for the Province under the expenditure head W—Medical be raised to rupees nineteen and a half lakhs with a view to the additional sum of forty-five thousand being devoted to the further extension of medical aid by increasing the number of dispensaries and by enlarging the number and prospects of medical ladies and midwives attached to hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar."

"Sir, it is no irony of fate that it falls to my lot to move the first part of the Resolution, which might more fittingly have been moved by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department. In this Council there are, I believe, many members of the Central Committee of that excellent organisation commonly known as the Committee of Dufferin's Fund, which has been working steadily for many years past to administer medical aid to women in this country, and it would have properly fallen within the sphere of activity of one of those Hon'ble Members to have moved for this grant in order to carry on their work more successfully and extend greater gratitude from the country. It happens, however, that, although they have striven to do their best in this cause, they have succeeded only partially.

"Some time ago—I believe about a couple of years ago—a communiqué appeared in the press as to the pressure brought to bear upon the Secretary of State in Council by a number of ladies in England with a view to organising a proper medical service for women in this country. We know that the Committee of Dufferin's Fund which has existed now for many years started with a small nucleus. Lady Dufferin collected 7 lakhs of rupees at the commencement; is later signified Lady Curzon, I believe, joined another 7 lakhs of rupees, and the generous lady who shares the burden with His Excellency the Viceroy of all matters appertaining to the welfare of India and whose munificent attitude is the born of danger and distress on a historic occasion has enriched her name for ever in the hearts of the people of India has, I believe, recently been able to raise 24 lakhs of rupees for establishing a medical college for women at Delhi and has secured the undying gratitude of Indian women and their male sympathisers. All these efforts made from time to time by the foremost lady in the land, I mean the wife of the Governor General and the first, have been supplemented by the wives of the heads of Local Governments and Administrations and the provincial Governments and Administrations have themselves also from time to time striven to enlarge the scope and enhance the value of the work done by the Committee of Dufferin's Fund by sponsoring, with the help of prominent ladies and gentlemen, provincial associations,

subsidary to the central association and by increasing the members of the Central Committee as well as those of the provincial branches. To advance the cause and increase the utility of the work done by the National Association for supplying Medical Aid to Women of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India has made an annual recurring grant of one and a half lakhs of rupees. With all that, all that has been accomplished is that, so far as the more highly qualified ladies professing the practice of medicine are concerned, only 25 could be maintained with the resources of the Committee of Dufferin Fund. There are also medical women of lower grade who are engaged by the various provincial branches of the Committee of Dufferin Fund, but their number is altogether insufficient for the needs of the country. Of course there is also the still lower class of uneducated natives which also includes a certain number of medical practitioners. It has been recognized that, so far as the western system of medicine is concerned, in order that it should be popularized amongst the women of this country the agency of medical women would be the best that could succeed in achieving the object. This agency is still more necessary in this country than in other countries, for the reason that a large proportion of the women of this country observe purdah and do not appear in public or before men who are not nearly related. The old systems of medicine, the Ayurvedic and the Unani, are somewhat being revived, and taking the whole of India by reason of loss of patronage and a falling-off in the standards attained in former days, there is less scope even for useful work through that system unless greater efforts are put forward by those who practice those systems in order to give them a more scientific basis and to give a wider training to the younger generation. I admit that efforts are being made in this direction and they are laudable, but for the great bulk of the people now-a-days the western system of medicine is the one upon which reliance has to be placed for the cure of many of the ills to which mankind is heir.

Of course, the main object which I have in view in carrying this part of the Resolution is to give the medical activities of the Association to which I have already referred further medical relief should be afforded to women in this country. In the first place as I have pointed out with regard to India of the highest skill and best training, that similar in limited. At one time a certain amount of discontent was caused in the country by the restrictive rules which were promulgated by the Committee of Dufferin Fund with regard to the recruitment of practitioners in this branch of their service, but I am glad to learn that recently those rules have been so far modified as to admit ladies whose medical qualifications are obtained in this country, provided, of course, that they are considered fit and proper to be employed in that position. That would undoubtedly relieve the anxiety of many people who have the welfare of the country at heart and who are specially interested in creating a class of women medical practitioners in this country and training them up for work of the highest skill. My Resolution, however, concerns itself only with what I call the comparatively lower class. It will be found that ladies of the highest class are attached to hospitals and dispensaries only in a very few places, mostly at the headquarters of provinces and other big centres. Even in these places it is very often necessary to have another lady medical practitioner at the position of an Assistant Surgeon who can in case of emergency be of assistance to her superior in carrying out operations and various other means of medical relief. But this provision, so far as my information goes, does not exist in the case of every hospital to which work a lady is attached. I admit that in many places voluntary efforts have created institutions for the relief of women where some ladies of superior qualifications are practicing medicine, and no doubt in such places, in case of an emergency, help can be counted upon. But that is not so in every case, and I would earnestly desire that wherever such additional provision does not exist, in a hospital and even where such outside assistance is available in order that in that particular locality medical aid should be rendered promptly and fully, there should be provision for an additional lady doctor answering to the description which I have given in the first part of my Resolution, to be attached to the hospital.

But what I particularly wish to encourage more is the creation of a class of medical practitioners to work at district headquarters and other suitable centres. But I did that already there exist some dispensaries where ladies with these qualifications are maintained.

I believe the qualifications are generally known as college certificates, which do not exactly correspond to the degree in Medicine of a University, but while embracing the same set of subjects, the standard required is somewhat lower. Now, the number of these ladies is not sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the service. I am of opinion that at least in every district headquarters—not necessarily all at once but in course of time—there should be a hospital for women where a lady of three or higher qualifications corresponding in rank to a Civil Assistant Surgeon should be employed. There are many advantages which would accrue from this method. Of course the first, the primary object of administering medical relief will be better served by this means. No doubt the feeling against treatment at the hands of male practitioners is not so strong of recent as it was in days gone by, and in the case of solitary accidents while medical practitioners are called in in order to cure them; but as every one must have there are peculiar influences for which women require the aid of medical women. They are, I believe, described in medical language as "puerperal" diseases. In addition

to cure we also find that the existence of such a class of medical practitioners would be of use in other ways. We are reminded by the Hon'ble the Home Member that such a class is possessing a great deal of attention and a larger amount of money than medical relief, because prevention is better than cure. I fully agree that so far as the movement in which the population here is concerned, if that movement is made more healthy, it will result in the reduction of diseases and those ailments; but besides the extent and extent there is the home environment which also requires considerable improvement, and I venture to submit that, if ladies of this description were available in every district headquarters and other important centres, they would be most helpful in training among the women of this country in general a desire for healthier homes. I also think that ladies who would usually be available for employment on these salaries for those persons would be Indian ladies, and by reason of their being inhabitants of the country, knowing the ways and habits of the people, and knowing their language, they would be able to enter into the confidence of the women more easily and would be able to administer medical relief more successfully. Sir, my experience is that there is at the present time a tendency among people of enlightened views possessed of means, and who are disposed to give any amount of money towards charitable objects, to avail themselves of medical institutions as one of the best upon which they could bestow their endowments, and I know from personal experience in my own province that institutions like these have sprung up in recent years, and that gentlemen have come forward—especially with regard to hospitals for women—no fewer dispensaries, to build these at their own cost—and in fact to do everything short of taking over the entire charge of the institution. At three dispensaries of the class that I refer to in the Bill in Rs. 150 with further prospects held out to them. Now, if an organization, like the Trustees of Dufferin's Fund, had at its disposal a sum of money such as I propose should be allowed for this object, I feel sure that it would be possible to maintain the services of a large number—I should say 50 or 70 ladies of this description, who could be made available for these dispensaries, and as both men and one another, the dispensaries will come into existence as soon as there are women of this class available.

"Sir, in my Resolution I have not asked for this grant being made over to any particular province or distributed among the several provinces in any particular proportion. Nor have I asked that the Government of India should themselves employ these medical women in order to administer medical relief. I feel that that is a large question which it would not be advisable for me at this stage to raise. It is sufficient for my purpose if the funds are available for some organization to carry on the work which I have described. In connection with this I wish to point out that there is a large number of Indian women going in for higher education, and of all branches of education Medicine is the one to which they appear to take most readily and willingly. I do not imagine that every one who goes in for the study of Medicine permits it to be the end because persons in the case of females then in the case of men may expect that every one of them will be able, after undergoing training for a certain period, to stand all the strain and to have the nerve which is requisite for carrying on the medical profession. None the less, I am sure that as there is a greater desire for female education in the country and a class of people is springing up eager to give their daughters and sisters and other relations the benefit of higher education—and especially of medical education—a sufficiently large number of persons will be found who would be eligible for service of the kind that I have mentioned. It is rather an unfortunate circumstance that in this country, by reason of the prejudice against widow remarriage—I do not say whether the prejudice is well-founded or ill-founded—but by reason of that prejudice there is a large number of widows and many of them are more or less devoting their lives to manual work for the benefit of their kind, and such ladies if they were willing to avail themselves of the facilities for higher education would much rather welcome the profession of medicine than any other, as that profession above all would give them a greater opportunity of doing good to mankind—rather, I should say, woman-kind.

"It may be said, if that is so, where is the necessity for placing this money at the disposal of some Fund in order that they may be employed; why cannot they start on private medical practitioners and administer to the needs of their own sex? Sir, the answer is simple. Private medical practice has not as yet reached, even among men in this country, the stage which it has reached in other countries. The Hon'ble the Home Member just now reminded us that it is desirable that State dispensaries or charitable dispensaries should not be resorted to by the wealthy and well-to-do classes for free medical relief, and that these should be reserved more or less for persons who cannot have recourse to their charitable dispensaries will know, there is a large class of the so-called well-to-do persons who resort to charitable dispensaries; in those circumstances, when the male private practitioner with all facilities open to him for securing a good practice, is more or less always handicapped, how is it possible that women medical practitioners starting private practice can hope to achieve success? I submit, therefore, that in the earlier stages in the case of women medical practitioners, as was done in the case of male medical practitioners, the State should come forward to their assistance and should give them encouragement. A fixed income of Rs. 150 per mensem or some-

thing of the kind would give them the requisite impetus, and with private practice such as their abilities may command, they would be able to increase their resources and make a living of the most respectable kind. Sir, in urging this proposition I am aware that there may be difficulty for a short time in recruitment; but as far as my information goes, there is a very large number of women medical practitioners even at present, and if the monthly salaries are Rs. 150 rising by an annual increment, say, of Rs. 10, to Rs. 200 as maximum, with the prospects in the event of these ladies bringing before questions, of entering the higher service, I think that the service will be most popular and will attract a large number of women.

It may be urged that in stating the amount of a lakh and a half of rupees, I have not pleased before the Council any set and dried scheme as to how that amount is to be utilized. I will not venture to put forward any such scheme but I will venture to say that in the offices of the Government of India themselves a scheme ready-made will be found somewhere which will answer the purpose I have in view. Sir, as the object of medical relief to women is one which must be near the heart of every one, and as every one must be willing to recognize how much more readily women in India would rather suffer the thim than go to a male medical practitioner, the importance of providing such medical relief will be easily realized. Then, one of the other advantages which I referred to would be that at each district head-quarters there will be a medical practitioner available for the purpose of medical-legal examination which becomes very often necessary not only in criminal but also in civil cases, and it is in the highest degree desirable that when these occasions arise, the advantage of a lady medical practitioner should be availed of, I need not refer in detail to the cases of the post-mortem examinations which have sometimes to be carried out for which it is manifestly desirable that for females there should be lady doctors available. From all these points of view, and with a view to advancing the best interests of the country, and encouraging the class for whom I wish to make this provision, I venture to think that this Council will be willing and ready to recommend the grant which I have asked for, to the Governor General.

Sir, with regard to the second part of this Resolution, I must offer an apology to this Council for introducing here a purely provincial matter; and it will appear perhaps to the Council that I have merely taken advantage of the hospital which is provided in the Rules of Business by the circumstance that the province which I have the honour to represent has not yet put its provincial Council, though it is almost within sight. But in setting this Resolution forward in the form in which I have done, I wish also to point out as was suggested by Resolutions previously moved the necessity all over the country for greater provision for medical relief, by the establishment of dispensaries and by enlarging the number and prospects of trained nurses and midwives attached to hospitals and dispensaries. Sir, this Resolution, as far as my province is concerned, deals not with any particular class or with any particular community nor with any particular sex, but is also which provides for the welfare of the people of the province in general. It therefore stands on a very different footing from the first part of the Resolution. Now every one in this Council, I am sure, is agreed that the rich and the poor alike of my country should have medical relief brought to their doors and afforded to them as extensively as it could possibly be afforded. At present, if I may say so without going into statistics, the dispensaries which exist in the Central Provinces are few and far between; and what one would desire is that a dispensary should exist at each centre of a group of populous villages so that it might serve not only the portendic towns or villages where it is situated, but also a number of villages within a radius of eight or ten miles. If the establishment of a dispensary at such centres will not suffice for the object, I would even go further and advocate the establishment of fully equipped camp dispensaries, so that they might serve the purpose more successfully. Sir, I shall leave these as a very few moments and will not detain the Council long over this provincial matter. In this connection again, I wish to point out that the establishment as regards nurses and midwives is very needy, and I need not remind Hon'ble Members of that Council that nursing costs for half the relief in the case of a patient, and I advocate this as one of the objects in which a portion of the money should be allotted in order that the staff may be increased and a higher salary given. In this connection again I may also say that charitably disposed persons are willing to come forward in order to give a certain amount of money to erect a dispensary and fit it up; but of course there are not many prepared to provide for its permanent maintenance. I am aware that the Government gives the services of subordinate medical staffs to these dispensaries; but there are also the salaries of the subordinate staff and contingencies and other charges, and unless the local bodies are prepared and willing to meet these recurring charges such dispensaries cannot come into existence, and the resources of these local bodies are limited. For this reason it is that I have put up this second part of the proposition; and although I have not put forward any ready-made set and dried scheme, I advocate a larger rather an medical relief in the direction I have shown, and I recommend the Resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. GANAPATHIA CHETTIAR:—"Sir, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Madras, and as one knowing full well the great good it has done in the country, I am glad to find that such a Resolution has been

meant, and I would support the first part recommending an additional grant of 1½ lakhs for the support of that institution. This is, however, the first time that an Imperial allotment has been made under this head, and it may reasonably be expected that time should be allowed for watching the results of the new policy. I think if the policy succeeds, next year will be the proper time when a request for an additional grant should be made.

"I do not doubt the utility of the policy which this Resolution recommends, but in my opinion it would be better to wait as regards its expansion until the appointment of the present staff of ladies has satisfactorily popularised the movement in the country. Then again it has to be seen whether all this increased staff for which this proposed grant is intended will be available in the course of one year. This difficulty has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit himself in his speech. For these reasons I would request my friend to wait and see the development of this policy before he proposes the Resolution.

"On the second part of the Resolution, it will be enough for me to say that the amount of increased allotment recommended is so small that elaborate argument in support is unnecessary. The object will appeal to all, and I am quite sure the money, if granted, will be suitably spent in the province in the satisfaction of all concerned. Considering the necessity of more trained midwives and nurses, I think the Local Government will not object to the allotment now proposed, and will readily agree if asked by the Imperial Government, to make the grant suggested in the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. ROY BHANUJAN:—"The Hon'ble Member has given us an idea as to why he proposes to have an extra allotment of 1½ lakhs for women's medical relief. The proposal seems to be reasonable. We all know how useful are the services rendered by the institutions of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which has been maintained from time to time by the noble efforts of Lady Curzon, Lady Minto and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who, we rejoice to know, will shortly lay the foundation stone of a women's medical college at Delhi. The grant already made for the support of that institution testifies to the commendable interest which the Government is taking in the matter, but the amount, as the Hon'ble Member has observed, is not sufficient for the growing needs of the institution. It may help to increase the attractiveness of the superior service by improving the scale of pay and the conditions. But we want more beds, and that in the lower grades, women as contrasts to the highly qualified lady doctors in the higher grades, the utility of the hospitals of the institution will suffer. I even doubt whether the allotment suggested will be enough. With the development of the institution larger and larger grants will be enough. With the development of the institution at present reasonably ask for more than a lakh-and-a-half. That amount, according to the estimate submitted by the Countess of Dufferin Fund Board, ought to be sufficient to make a fair start. This is an Imperial concern, and it is proper that the necessary funds should be given out of the Imperial funds. I accordingly agree to the first part of the Resolution."

"Sir, the second part deals with a purely provincial matter, and I have nothing to say about it either way."

The Hon'ble Sir FOMER LEWIS:—"Sir, it is not necessary that I should tell the Council what a very strong interest I take both in the subject of the medical education of women, of the improvement of the prospects of medical women and of the extension of female medical relief to the women of this country. I trust therefore that the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit will not think that I am attempting to throw cold water on his proposal. If I make a few criticisms on the first part of his Resolution, the Hon'ble Member is aware that the Central Committee of the Lady Dufferin Association are now receiving from the Government of India a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs per annum for the purpose of paying the salaries of medical women. This sum has been derived by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Association to paying the salaries of medical women of the first class, and the reason why they have done so is this. Hitherto the pay of these ladies has been met to a large extent by the Provincial Committee, and the Central Committee thought that, if they took over entirely the payment of these first class women, they would be able to make these Provincial Committees to do exactly what the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit wants; that is to say, would enable them to improve the prospects and increase the numbers of female medical students. This is the main object we have in view; but to increase the number of female medical students is not by any means an easy matter. There are two very grave difficulties to overcome. The first difficulty is that of obtaining women with a sufficiently high standard of preliminary education. Now I need not point out that you cannot build a house on a foundation of sand, and now-a-days when the practice of western medicine is becoming every day more and more complicated and scientific, it is absolutely impossible to train efficient medical women, unless they have received previously a sound preliminary education. The second difficulty is that a very large number of ladies in India who have a sufficiently good preliminary education will not go to mixed schools where they have to be trained with male students. That difficulty, as you know, Sir, we are trying to overcome by the foundation of the Medical College for women at Delhi, the foundation stone of which is to be laid by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on the 19th instant. In view

structure of these two difficulties, the want of a preliminary education, and the absence of a medical school entirely staffed by women, I feel that the Lady Dufferin Association could not possibly, in the present circumstances, dispose of a larger sum than we have at our disposal. I think it will be wise to wait a little and see whether the Provincial Committees are able to obtain the same sort of free by the payment of first class medical women from the funds at the disposal of the Central Committee. If they can obtain this money, then it will be time enough to go up for an extra grant. That is the only criticism I have to offer."

The Hon'ble Sir LEONARD KINCHESON.—"Sir, I do not know what the circumstances of the other Province may be, but this I will say in regard to the Bombay Presidency, that there is a sufficient number of Indian Medical women graduates of the University of Bombay who would be very willing to accept any appointments of the kind which are contemplated in the Resolution. As a matter of fact we recently received applications for certified Lady Doctors to be employed for Medical Inspection of girls in Primary Schools, and a large number of applications was received. We had only one vacancy while the number of applications was, I believe, between 50 and 40. It appears to me that if Government desire to spend this money in obtaining the services of qualified women graduates, far from having to increase the difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble the Surgeon General, there is at all events in Bombay a sufficient supply of qualified women medical practitioners holding the L.N.S. & S. degree of the Bombay University who would, I think, be quite willing to take up such appointments."

The Hon'ble Sir BRIDGMAN CAMPBELL.—"Sir, my Hon'ble friend Sir Parker Leslie, has explained with admirable lucidity the position of the Central Committee of the Committee of Dufferin Fund in regard to the question of female assistant surgeons, and I need not repeat what he has said on that subject beyond saying that while the subsidy granted to the Central Fund by the Government of India of 1½ lakhs will thus be equivalent some for the employment of these very medical women of the second class to whom the Hon'ble Mr. Pankaj's Resolution refers, there is also the possibility that Local Governments may use their way (it is not a matter on which we are press them), to subsidize from provincial grants the Fund in the same way as the Imperial Government has subsidized the Central branch. If they should use their way in doing this, the resources of the fund will be made available to an even greater extent in the auxiliary services connected with hospitals. In spite of what the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Richmond has said about the large number of medical women seeking employment in Bombay, I cannot but feel some doubt whether, if a large response in appointments of medical women of this class were to take place in various other parts of India, trained medical women in sufficient numbers would be forthcoming. The Hon'ble Sir Geraldine Chittavis, who comes from the same province as Mr. Pankaj, has himself suggested a certain degree of caution over this matter. It is only very recently that an advance of this kind has been made, and it is well that we should proceed slowly and see how the money placed at the disposal of the provincial branches are utilized by them, and how far provincial Governments can be direct way to supplementing these resources. But, apart from that, the particular measure which the Hon'ble Mr. Pankaj recommended in his Resolution was that the balance in the hands of the Government of India should be reduced by a sum of 1½ lakhs. We have had all sorts of reasons for the reduction of that balance now which my Hon'ble friend Sir Parker Leslie stands guard. Whether the demand made be modest and large or modest and small, in all cases he has carefully considered on behalf of the Government what amount of balance should be left in the budget, and, having considered that he is naturally coming back for discharging the demands of various kinds from various quarters should be made upon him for discharging that balance. I think, therefore, that if the Government do not accept the Hon'ble Mr. Pankaj's Resolution, it will be apparent to him and to Hon'ble Members that it is then no longer whatever is better in any way the progress of medical education or the employment of medical women for the treatment of their sex. It is, as he says, an object which we all have at heart, and of our sympathy for which we have given practical demonstration."

I come now to the second part of his Resolution, which deals with the Central Provinces. With the advancement of the Central Provinces in every respect in a matter which will always meet from me with the greatest sympathy. I was for five years Chief Commissioner of the Province, and during that time I was as anxious as Mr. Pankaj is to further its progress in every respect. There is one point in which the Central Provinces have an advantage in respect to medical expenditure over many other provinces, and that is that the sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons employed to the dispensaries and hospitals of all kinds, are supplied at Government cost, whereas in other provinces district boards and municipalities have generally to provide the expense of that staff. Wherever local authorities have come forward with subscriptions for a building and where the local municipality or the district board has expressed its willingness to give some contribution for the purpose, then the administration has never failed to do its share by supplying the sub-assistant surgeons or assistant surgeons required. The matter of increasing the medical expenditure is a matter which runs entirely with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who will, before long, be assisted by a Legislative Council, and only a few months will elapse before the Hon'ble Mr. Pankaj

or one of his friends will be in a position to urge the claims of further medical relief upon the head of the administration. It would, therefore, not be proper for me to attempt to commit Sir Benjamin Robertson to any action in this matter. The money allotted to medical relief here, as I know personally, have been rising considerably of recent years, and last year, out of the ten lakhs distributed for this purpose in the various provinces, I was able to secure, what some people may consider a disproportionate sum of 1½ lakhs for the Central Provinces. There are no doubt many urgent needs of the kind described by the Hon'ble Member, and I have every hope that these will, in due course, be met. In the meantime, however, I can make no other statement on the subject than that I shall be very willing to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces that this Resolution was moved and discussed in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. PARNET:—"Sir, I have very little to say now. It was only my object, with regard to the first part of the Resolution, to bring before this Council the needs of the country in the matter of medical relief for women. If the Hon'ble Sir Percy Dells and the Hon'ble House Member, who take a very active part in the deliberations of the Central Committee of the Duffield Fund, are satisfied that the needs of the country in this respect, in so far as they can legitimately be met, will be met by the measures which have been adopted, I certainly am not in a position to differ from them and to insist upon the immediate payment of the grant to that Fund. My Hon'ble friend to the left (Sir G. M. Chittenden) has also long been a member of the Central Committee, and he cannot, I am sure, be given to the service recently organised, and as a stranger I do not wish to go against the weighty opinion of the members of that body who have spoken on this matter."

"With regard to the second part of the Resolution, I am content with the statement the Hon'ble the House Member has made. The Hon'ble House Member was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 8 years, and he knows that, at any rate so far as I am concerned and my Hon'ble friend to my left, we have been advocating this cause wherever possible, and as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Nagpur District Council, it fell to our lot to secure the aid of public spirited gentlemen of means and means and dispensaries in the district, and it is with the warmest desire of soliciting the co-operation and charity of the philanthropically disposed people, as much as with the object of benefiting the people of large, that I have proposed the second part of this Resolution. After the remarks which the Hon'ble the House Member has made and his kindly assurance to bring these facts to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, I am sure that, although the Provincial Council itself may come into existence some time after the withdrawal of ideas of expenditure out of the allotments made has taken place, yet these requirements will receive the early attention of the Central Provinces Administration. I beg, with your permission, to withdraw the Resolution."

The Hon'ble the PASSENEY:—"The Resolution is, by permission, withdrawn."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

REVISED STATE.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MERR:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1913-1914."

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
Opium.	Refunds.
Interest.	Grants.
Misc.	Grants.
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	Assessed Taxes.
Excise.	Interest on obligations other than the Public Debt.
Miscellaneous.	Misc.
	Civil Pensions and Allowances.
	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
	Excise.
	Miscellaneous.
	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

"I need not add anything to what has been said on these matters in my speech introducing the Financial Statement and in the Secretary's Memorandum."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th March 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI:
The New York B.M.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Butler's speech—vide page 591.)

Continued showing Imperial grants for education and for relief to local bodies for 1911-1913.

Provision has been made in the estimates for 1911-1913 for ensuring satisfaction of £15 lakhs to compensate Local Governments for the loss entailed by the remission of certain contributions paid by local bodies for services performed on their behalf by officers of Government.

2. A non-recurring grant of 1 lakh was made during the current year for the Baluch and Kutchi pilgrim route in the United Provinces. The Government of India have further promised to contribute 1 lakh annually for five years from 1914-1918 towards the improvement of water-supply and irrigation on the route provided there are not other claims of very pressing importance on the same grant for attention on the part of the Education Department. A recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum will also be made from 1914-1918 for the sanitary and medical arrangements of the route.

3. A grant of 4 lakhs from surplus Imperial revenues in 1911-1912 has been made for mahabhis. The Government of India will subsequently decide how it will be expended. The whole of this grant will be held in reserve for the present. Practical schemes for the improvement of sanitation at pilgrim centres and on pilgrim routes will be favourably considered.

4. There is also the usual recurring grant of five lakhs to the Indian Branch Fund Association.

5. The large grants already made to Local Governments for sanitation have secured their immediate opening power. The current balance from the special non-recurring grants for sanitation opened in its entirety on 1st April 1912 amount to £14,500 or 40-15 lakhs of rupees. Local Governments have since at their disposal the recurring grants made for sanitation in March 1912.

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Bux's speech—vide page 591.)

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

In the statement presented to the Council in March 1913 it was stated that 4 lakhs were being held in reserve to meet unanticipated requirements. This money has been fully distributed among provinces, particularly advanced areas and institutions which are dependent for their maintenance wholly or largely upon the Government of India. The bill proposals of Local Governments regarding the development of technical studies and Mahamandir education have not yet been received but it has been found possible to allot some portion of this recurring grant for those purposes in provinces which have already secured advances. In addition to the 4 lakhs recurring reserve a further non-recurring sum of Rs. 4,12,000 was disbursed to the Province of Delhi, to the North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, and a medical school at Indore.

For the forthcoming year a recurring sum of 5 lakhs of rupees has been placed at the disposal of this department. It is proposed to hold one lakh in reserve for unexpected purposes and to disburse the remaining 4 lakhs as follows—

Mulana	1-25 lakhs of rupees	Munim	0-45 lakhs of rupees.
Bombay	1-00 "	Mahr and Oriss ..	1-30 "
Bengal	1-00 "	Central Provinces ..	0-50 "
United Provinces ..	1-00 "	Assam	0-30 "
Punjab	0-25 "	Total	5-00

The disposal of these sums will be left to the discretion of the Local Governments as the amounts concerned are small.

With the addition of these amounts, the increased allotments made by the Imperial Government for education in provinces or partially administered areas from 1911 to 1913-14 balance, are Rs. 4,12,000 or 21,218,000 non-recurring, and Rs. 1,31,00,000 or 287,000 recurring.

APPENDIX C.

(Referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Bux's speech—vide page 591.)

ECONOMICAL SURVEY, MARCH 1914.

The statistical table of educational progress is appended and will be published in the Gazette of India. The figures there shown are for the year 1913-14. The amount of principal developments, given below, is brought up to date. The estimates are subject to slight modifications hereafter, when a new classification has been adopted in Bengal and the figures for the province of Delhi could not be obtained, that administration having been in existence for less than a year at the time when the return were due.

APPENDIX 10

(Referred to in the Executive Order's preamble as "the bill")

DATE _____ **TIME** _____

For more information, contact:

Statement of Edward J. Rouse, Jr., Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, before the Subcommittee on Crime of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, July 10, 1975.

		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Area in square miles		1,314,302	1,344,045	1,416,720	1,532,430	1,615,656	1,727,048	1,839,119	1,950,190
Population {	Male	112,419,817	113,049,320	117,897,999	121,112,723	126,400,000	130,261,190	134,000,000	137,801,190
	Female	112,879,005	116,459,680	121,877,988	127,799,519	133,600,000	139,411,000	145,222,000	151,033,000
Total population		225,298,822	229,508,999	239,775,987	248,912,242	260,000,000	269,672,190	279,222,000	288,834,190
Public Institutions for Males									
Number of male colleges		120	152	210	278	350	420	500	570
Number of high schools *		1,260	1,779	2,536	3,352	4,252	5,270	6,310	7,311
Number of primary schools		104,204	116,219	127,440	138,119	148,119	158,000	167,000	176,000
Male scholars in Public Institutions									
In male colleges		10,000	16,758	22,512	31,661	41,661	51,661	61,661	71,661
In high schools *		200,000	275,000	350,000	425,000	500,000	575,000	650,000	725,000
In primary schools		8,000,000	8,900,000	9,800,000	10,700,000	11,600,000	12,500,000	13,400,000	14,300,000
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of corresponding age		20.0	22.16	24.0	26.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	34.0
Public Institutions for Females									
Number of female colleges		0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
Number of high schools *		104	124	156	188	220	252	284	316
Number of primary schools		79,000	81,000	83,000	85,000	87,000	89,000	91,000	93,000
Female scholars in Public Institutions									
In female colleges		0	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100
In high schools *		10,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	27,000	30,000
In primary schools		8,000,000	8,100,000	8,200,000	8,300,000	8,400,000	8,500,000	8,600,000	8,700,000
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of corresponding age		0.0	4.4	9.9	15.2	20.5	25.8	31.1	36.4
Total scholars in public institutions {		4,014,315	4,699,119	5,384,014	6,069,014	6,754,014	7,439,014	8,124,014	8,809,014
Male		4,014,315	4,699,119	5,384,014	6,069,014	6,754,014	7,439,014	8,124,014	8,809,014
Female		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4,014,315	4,699,119	5,384,014	6,069,014	6,754,014	7,439,014	8,124,014	8,809,014
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions		4,014,315	4,699,119	5,384,014	6,069,014	6,754,014	7,439,014	8,124,014	8,809,014
Expenditure for education of pupils									
From governmental resources		1,000,000	1,111,111	1,222,222	1,333,333	1,444,444	1,555,555	1,666,666	1,777,777
From local funds		1,000,000	1,111,111	1,222,222	1,333,333	1,444,444	1,555,555	1,666,666	1,777,777
From non-governmental funds		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total expenditure from public funds		2,000,000	2,222,222	2,444,444	2,666,666	2,888,888	3,111,111	3,333,333	3,555,555
From fees		1,000,000	1,111,111	1,222,222	1,333,333	1,444,444	1,555,555	1,666,666	1,777,777
From other sources		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total of expenditures		2,000,000	2,222,222	2,444,444	2,666,666	2,888,888	3,111,111	3,333,333	3,555,555

* High tobacco levels indicate very much high tobacco plant, in some specimens.

³ The percentages for 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1993-94 are slightly misleading for purposes of comparison with previous years. This remark applies throughout all the tables.

Statement of Educational Progress in Malaya.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
<i>Area in square miles</i>	161,604			161,604	162,401	
<i>Population</i> { <i>Males</i>	18,342,071	No change.	No change.	20,340,316	20,800,000	No change.
<i>Females</i>	17,668,231					
<i>Total population</i>	36,010,302			40,680,632	41,600,000	
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
<i>Number of arts colleges</i>	49	53	50	59	55	53
<i>Number of high schools</i>	179	169	175	232	200	171
<i>Number of primary schools</i>	61,919	61,838	63,308	62,658	54,546	56,708
<i>Males included in Public Institutions.</i>						
<i>In arts colleges</i>	6,292	6,237	7,611	8,790	8,810	8,456
<i>In high schools</i>	61,666	60,166	59,073	69,642	70,384	77,542
<i>In primary schools</i>	651,768	656,519	676,632	746,184	635,350	661,660
<i>Percentage of male children in public institutions to male population of corresponding age.</i>	37.6	7.4	10.6	33.7	30.4	31.3
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
<i>Number of arts colleges</i>	6	1	2	1	2	3
<i>Number of high schools</i> *	24	22	35	80	80	52
<i>Number of primary schools</i>	890	993	949	949	1,193	1,200
<i>Females included in Public Institutions.</i>						
<i>In arts colleges</i>	37	36	27	22	45	86
<i>In high schools</i> *	2,636	6,181	4,917	6,597	4,216	6,999
<i>In primary schools</i>	127,137	126,794	126,511	126,527	136,719	133,631
<i>Percentage of female children in public institutions to female population of corresponding age.</i>	6.4	8.2	9.7	6.1	6.6	7.4
<i>Total children in pub- lic institutions.</i> { <i>Males</i>	716,686	719,554	739,161	826,261	744,559	1,011,733
<i>Females</i>	129,868	133,017	133,461	136,685	139,917	156,197
<i>Total</i>	846,554	852,571	872,622	962,946	884,476	1,167,930
<i>Total children (both sexes) included in all institutions.</i>	1,663,140	1,695,145	1,755,283	1,929,901	1,769,655	1,265,163
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
<i>From provincial revenues</i>	39.65	37.79	39.17	42.14	41.79	39.26
<i>From local funds</i>	19.87	21.23	21.44	17.34	22.28	17.37
<i>From miscellaneous funds</i>	5.86	8.14	8.25	5.31	8.23	4.51
<i>Total expenditure from public funds.</i>	65.38	67.16	68.86	64.80	72.30	61.14
<i>From fees</i>	31.30	31.38	32.35	37.49	37.19	41.44
<i>From other sources</i>	96.89	81.87	80.81	86.79	18.10	26.96
<i>Gross total of expenditure</i>	1,66,81	1,77,41	1,79,29	1,97,29	1,88,59	1,29,56

* Includes also vernacular high schools for girls.

Estimate of Educational Progress in Hongkong

	1907-08.	1913-14.	1908-09.	1914-15.	1911-12.	1912-13.
<i>Area in square miles</i>	140,170			140,170	140,170	
<i>Population</i>	12,976,214	No change	No change	11,904,358	12,976,214	No change.
<i> Males</i>	12,519,614			11,411,479	12,519,614	
<i> Females</i>						
<i> Total population</i>	25,495,828			23,826,858	25,495,828	
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
Number of art colleges	11	11	12	11	11	12
Number of high schools	118	112	124	111	109	120
Number of primary schools	8,492	8,300	15,486	11,317	11,460	17,340
<i>Male scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In art colleges	3,811	3,811	5,343	5,177	5,169	8,169
In high schools	30,553	35,511	37,787	31,641	40,308	46,759
In primary schools	68,800	69,549	100,827	107,111	103,610	128,421
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.	10.4	10.8	10.9	8.7	10.8	10.2
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of art colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of high schools	48	55	30	50	57	30
Number of primary schools	1,055	1,500	1,584	1,122	1,115	1,289
<i>Female scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In art colleges	—	—	79	81	79	20
In high schools	2,868	3,408	3,449	1,867	3,762	1,165
In primary schools	11,149	105,278	247,060	118,150	118,743	119,179
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.4
<i>Total scholars in public institutions</i>						
<i> Males</i>	103,164	107,370	153,746	144,929	169,529	185,358
<i> Females</i>	11,149	108,686	250,509	119,992	122,562	120,344
<i> Total</i>	114,313	216,056	404,255	264,921	292,091	305,702
<i>Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.</i>	244,291	324,142	654,764	384,912	414,653	426,046
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of pounds).</i>						
From government accounts	66.59	65.72	97.24	68.49	80.07	68.52
From local funds	8.39	10.77	19.51	18.35	10.28	11.81
From wealthy bodies	7.28	3.24	7.80	9.51	10.14	8.40
Total expenditure from public funds	82.26	80.73	124.55	96.35	100.49	88.73
From fees	81.10	51.68	12.96	11.49	56.57	30.50
From other sources	0.16	16.26	10.43	16.23	46.95	56.73
Grand total of expenditure	163.52	148.67	147.94	124.07	204.01	176.96

Statement of Educational Progress in Beaufort.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Area in square miles	310,420	No change.	310,415	310,405	No change.	310,400
Population	30,979,297	32,074,800	32,316,719	32,436,183	No change.	32,360,323
Males	17,403,147	17,807,600	18,041,641	18,163,154		18,113,603
Females	13,576,150	14,267,200	14,275,078	14,273,029		14,246,720
Total population	30,979,297	32,074,800	32,316,719	32,436,183		32,360,323
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
Number of art colleges	81	82	82	81	80	81
Number of high schools	363	367	366	365	364	363
Number of primary schools	30,000	30,000	30,001	30,002	30,003	30,004
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In art colleges	6,453	6,453	6,453	6,453	6,453	6,453
In high schools	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
In primary schools	104,181	104,181	104,181	104,181	104,181	104,181
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of corresponding age	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
Number of art colleges	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of high schools	35	37	37	37	36	36
Number of primary schools	9,000	9,000	9,001	9,002	9,003	9,004
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
In art colleges	60	60	60	60	60	60
In high schools	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
In primary schools	104,181	104,181	104,181	104,181	104,181	104,181
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of corresponding age	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
<i>Total Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
Males	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Females	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
From local funds	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
From other sources	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total expenditure from public funds	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00
From local	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
From other sources	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross total of expenditure	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00

The expenditure in public institutions from 1903-04 to 1908-09 is the first year of the newly constituted province of Beaufort.

Statement of Educational Progress in the United Provinces.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
Area in square miles	307,104					
Population	26,470,943	No change	No change	26,470,943	26,470,943	26,470,943
Population	26,470,943					
Total population	41,980,792			47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000
<i>Male Education in the United Provinces.</i>						
Number of male scholars	33	26	31	31	33	33
Number of high schools	104	246	173	333	333	333
Number of primary schools	9,037	8,419	8,107	8,037	8,339	10,339
<i>Female Education in the United Provinces.</i>						
Number of female scholars	3,634	3,619	4,319	5,348	5,622	6,800
Number of high schools	30,670	30,670	30,670	30,670	30,670	30,670
Number of primary schools	647,216	647,216	647,216	647,216	647,216	647,216
Percentage of male scholars in public schools	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
<i>Female Education in the United Provinces.</i>						
Number of female scholars	6	6	6	6	6	6
Number of high schools	33	33	33	33	33	33
Number of primary schools	830	830	830	830	830	1,030
<i>Female Education in the United Provinces.</i>						
Number of female scholars	47	30	40	32	33	33
Number of high schools	3,830	3,830	3,830	3,830	3,830	3,830
Number of primary schools	30,670	30,670	30,670	30,670	30,670	30,670
Percentage of female scholars in public schools	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<i>Total Education in the United Provinces.</i>						
Total scholars in public schools	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Total scholars in public schools	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Total	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
<i>Total Education in the United Provinces.</i>						
Total scholars in public schools	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Total scholars in public schools	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Total	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
<i>Expenditure in the United Provinces.</i>						
From provincial revenues	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
From local funds	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
From central funds	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total expenditure from public funds	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
From local	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
From central	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Grand total of expenditure	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

Statement of Educational Progress in the English.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Area in square miles	20,289	17,272	No change		No change	
Population	18,202,701	18,202,701	18,202,701	18,202,701	18,202,701	18,202,701
Males	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594
Females	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107
Total population	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801
Public institutions for males	10	10	10	12	12	9
Number of male scholars	90	90	90	90	90	102
Number of high schools *	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362
Number of primary schools	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362	8,362
Female scholars in Public Institutions	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
In male colleges	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
In high schools	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
In primary schools	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
Formations of male scholars in public institutions in male population of school-going age	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Public institutions for females	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of female scholars	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of high schools	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of primary schools	10	10	10	10	10	10
Female scholars in Public Institutions	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
In male colleges	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
In high schools	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
In primary schools	1,718	1,800	1,822	1,751	1,859	1,770
Formations of female scholars in public institutions in female population of school-going age	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Total scholars in public institutions	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801
Males	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594	8,917,594
Females	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107	9,285,107
Total	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801	18,197,801
Expenditure for education of reports	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75
From provincial government	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75
From local funds	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75
From voluntary funds	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75
Total expenditure from public funds	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75
From fees	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75
From other sources	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75
Grand total of expenditure	10,78	12,40	10,75	12,40	10,75	10,75

* Includes also vocational high schools.

Statement of Educational Progress in Colonial Government and Expend.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Area in square miles	158,374			180,534	171,252	
Population (Males	4,318,825	Males	Males	7,794,711	7,348,307	No change
Population (Females	4,950,591			7,595,719	7,190,000	
Total population	9,269,416			15,390,430	14,538,307	
Public Institutions for Males						
Number of schools	2	5	2	3	8	4
Number of high schools	81	26	65	25	45	33
Number of primary schools	4,791	3,405	3,475	9,154	3,160	7,477
Students in Public Institutions						
In schools	301	447	478	510	488	716
In high schools	2,335	127	2,045	2,705	4,187	5,471
In primary schools	161,865	117,834	111,667	216,330	118,328	164,110
Percentage of male children in public institutions in male population of school-going age	20.2	12.4	10.5	13.1	14.5	10.9
Public Institutions for Females						
Number of schools	4	4	4	4	5	7
Number of high schools	161	127	161	161	203	203
Number of primary schools						
Students in Public Institutions						
In schools	30	30	30	32	38	40
In high schools	20,865	23,235	21,135	46,055	17,645	20,335
In primary schools	2-0	5-0	1-0	0-4	2-0	0-0
Percentage of female children in public institutions in female population of school-going age						
Total children in public institutions						
Males	168,810	118,809	116,684	216,510	141,103	169,817
Females	16,225	18,121	18,412	79,475	19,225	21,118
Total	185,035	136,930	135,096	295,985	160,328	190,935
Total schools (both male and female) in all schools						
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)						
From Government	8.12	0.55	10.20	11.47	16.74	11.87
From local funds	0.28	14.21	10.00	11.01	10.00	13.10
From private funds	1.01	1.80	1.00	0.45	0.75	0.70
Total expenditure from public funds	16.18	16.56	21.20	22.93	27.49	25.67
From local	1.00	1.75	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.70
From private	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand total of expenditure	17.19	18.31	22.20	23.43	28.24	26.37

Statement of Educational Progress in Action.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Area in square miles	85,172	
Population	8,638,287	No change.
Male	4,225,808	
Female	4,412,479	
Total population	7,638,287	
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>		
Number of asylums	5	5
Number of high schools	27	27
Number of primary schools	2,466	2,624
<i>Total scholars in Public Institutions.</i>		
In asylums	101	100
In high schools	9,270	9,580
In primary schools	181,181	188,250
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions in male population of school-going age	29.1	30.9
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>		
Number of asylums	2	2
Number of high schools	2	2
Number of primary schools	166	166
<i>Female scholars in Public Institutions.</i>		
In asylums	81	81
In high schools	16,895	17,618
In primary schools	8	8
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions in female population of school-going age		
Total scholars in public institutions	188,181	188,250
Male	17,521	18,100
Female	170,660	181,150
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	345,113	369,400
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>		
From grant-in-aid revenues	8.97	7.75
From local funds	5.06	8.23
From municipal funds	14	16
Total expenditure from public funds	17.09	22.04
From State	2.79	3.23
From other sources	8.16	5.20
Grand total of expenditures	18.04	20.47

Statement of Educational Progress in the North-West Frontier Province.

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
<i>Area in square miles</i>	16,495			15,311		
<i>Population</i> { Males	1,155,200	No change	No change	1,185,200	No change	No change
{ Females	1,019,574			1,019,574		
<i>Total population</i>	2,174,774			2,174,774		
<i>Public Institutions for Males.</i>						
<i>Number of male colleges</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Number of high schools</i>	12	12	12	12	12	12
<i>Number of primary schools</i>	264	264	267	264	269	268
<i>Male Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
<i>In male colleges</i>	40	40	39	39	39	37
<i>In high schools</i>	2,492	2,511	2,519	2,497	2,509	2,528
<i>In primary schools</i>	11,311	11,369	11,360	11,314	11,359	11,369
<i>Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school-going age.</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
<i>Public Institutions for Females.</i>						
<i>Number of girls colleges</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Number of high schools</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Number of primary schools</i>	34	34	34	34	34	34
<i>Female Scholars in Public Institutions.</i>						
<i>In girls colleges</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In high schools</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>In primary schools</i>	1,357	1,361	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,364
<i>Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population of school-going age.</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
<i>Total scholars in public institutions.</i>						
<i>Males</i>	11,351	11,359	11,358	11,350	11,357	11,364
<i>Females</i>	1,357	1,361	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,364
<i>Total</i>	12,708	12,720	12,717	12,709	12,716	12,728
<i>Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions.</i>						
	12,708	12,720	12,717	12,709	12,716	12,728
<i>Expenditure in thousands of rupees.</i>						
<i>From provincial revenues</i>	7.88	8.40	8.40	7.15	7.15	7.88
<i>From local funds</i>	30	30	31	32	32	30
<i>From unutilized funds</i>	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Total expenditure from public funds.</i>						
<i>From local funds</i>	34.38	32.95	33.71	33.67	33.67	32.38
<i>From other sources</i>	30	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Grand total of expenditure</i>	64.38	62.95	63.71	63.67	63.67	62.38

* In special Revenue.

† Including Rs. 15,000 from Imperial Government.

‡ Excludes Rs. 2.00, 1.40 and 1.14 on the unutilized fund from Imperial Government.

Statement of Educational Progress in Charge.

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Area in sq. m. under	1,481				2,593	
of State	199,219	No change	No change	No change	27,202	No change
Population	65,268				117,697	
Total population	199,267				314,894	
Police Institutions for Male						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Female						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Juvenile						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Prisoners						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Probation						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Detention						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Reformatory						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Industrial						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Agricultural						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Technical						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Special						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Other						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Police Institutions for Total						
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Institutions for Total						
Number of cells occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	

(Reprinted by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

IV. FRANÇOIS

As Secretary to Government, Legislative Department

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st March 1916:—

No. 3 of 1914.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court Fees Act, 1870; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1916.

2. In section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereinafter called the said Code),—

(a) In sub-section (1), the words "for a period not exceeding six months" shall be omitted, and after the words "under this Code" the words "or under any other law for the time being in force" shall be inserted.

(b) After sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(2) For the purposes of sections 133, 401 and 428, each Additional District Magistrate shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Magistrate."

3. After sub-section (7) of section 24 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(8) A Provisional Magistrate may be appointed under this section for such term as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct."

"(9) The Local Government may appoint any person to be an Additional Chief Provisional Magistrate, and such Additional Chief Provisional Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a Chief Provisional Magistrate under this Code or any other law for the time being in force as the Local Government may direct."

4. In sub-section (2) of section 31 of the said Code, after the words "Provisional Magistrate," the words "including Additional Chief Provisional Magistrate" shall be inserted.

5. (i) In section 35 of the said Code,—

(a) In sub-section (1), for the words "When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more distinct offences, the Court may," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"When a person is sentenced at one trial of two or more offences, the Court may, subject to the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code,"

(b) In sub-section (3) for the word "aggregate" the words "the aggregate of sentences" shall be substituted.

(c) The Explanation and Illustration to this section are hereby repealed.

6. In section 38 of the said Code, after the words "throughout any local area is transferred," the words "or appointed at any subsequent time" shall be inserted, and after the words "as transferred" the words "or in which he is so appointed" shall be added.

7. In sub-section (2) of section 44 of the said Code,—

(a) After the word "prohibable" the words "under any of the sections contained in Chapter XII (except sections 378, 380, 381, 382, 383 and 384) or" shall be inserted, and

(b) For the word and figures "and 402" the figures, letters and word "402, 403A, 403B, 403C and 403D" shall be substituted.

8. In section 45 of the said Code,—

(a) In sub-section (1),—

(i) For the word "obtain" the words "procure or obtain" shall be substituted;

(ii) In clause (a) for the word and figures "or 148" the figures, word and letter "148, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Amendment of sec-
tion 10, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1914.

Arrest by private
persons.

Amendment of sec-
tion 46, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1914.

Persons to whom
warrants may be
served.

Amendment of sec-
tion 51, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1914.

C/ Dist Pro-
cedure also
Order 21,
rule 14.

Amendment of sec-
tion 103, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1914.

Persons at whom
process may be
served.

Amendment of sec-
tion 103, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
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8. For sub-section (2) of section 46 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Any private person may arrest any person who in his view commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed such an offence, or any proclaimed offender,

and shall without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a police-officer, or, in the absence of a police-officer, shall take or cause such person to be taken to custody to the nearest police-station."

20. For sub-section (2) of section 46, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Such warrants shall be served by a police-officer or by such other person as the Local Government may permit by value in this behalf or, if the Local Government so directs, by registered post, in which case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the latter would arrive in ordinary course of post."

21. After sub-section (5) of section 51 of the said Code, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5A) If any claim is preferred or objection made to the attachment of any property under this section within six months of the date of such attachment by any person other than the person at whom the process is issued, or that the claimant or objector has an interest in it, the Court shall investigate the claim and shall make such order as it thinks fit:

"Provided that no such investigation shall be made if in the opinion of the Court the claim or objection has been negligently or intentionally delayed.

"(5B) The person against whom an order is made after an investigation under sub-section (5A) may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims in the property in dispute; but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive."

22. After sub-section (5) of section 103 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(5) Any person who without reasonable cause refuses to sign or to sign and without a search under this section when called upon to do so shall be punishable under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code."

"(6) The fact that any person at a dwelling neglects or refuses to sign the list of the articles seized shall not affect the legality of the search."

23. In section 108 of the said Code:—

"(1) In sub-section (1), after the word "involving," the words "or likely to cause" shall be inserted.

"(2) In sub-section (2), after the words "Magistrate or", the words "including a Court hearing appeals under section 401" shall be inserted.

24. In section 109 of the said Code, after the words "in writing", the words "or in any other manner" shall be inserted, and after the figures "1893", the words "with reference to any matter mentioned in such publication" shall be inserted.

25. In section 110 of the said Code, in clause (d) after the word "in-choief", the words "including, obstructing" shall be inserted, and after the word "satisfying" the words "or showing satisfaction" shall be inserted.

26. (1) In section 117 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(1) Pending the completion of the inquiry under sub-section (2), the Magistrate, if he considers that immediate measures are necessary for the protection of a branch of the public or disturbance of the public tranquillity, or for the public safety, may direct the person in respect of whom the order under section 115 has been made to execute a bond with, or without sureties, of the nature and for an amount not exceeding the amount specified in the said order for such period as may appear before the completion of the inquiry; and in default of furnishing such security such person may, by order of the Magistrate, be detained in custody pending the completion of such inquiry."

"(2) In sub-section (2) of the said section after the words "intentional offender" the words "or in any dangerous and dangerous as to render her being at large without security hazardous to the community" shall be inserted.

27. For section 122 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"122. (1) A Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to accept any security offered under this Chapter or the ground that such security is, in the opinion of such Magistrate, not furnished of property items which the amount specified in the bond on be returned, or is, by reason of its character or for any other sufficient cause, an invalid person."

"(2) In case making an order refusing to accept a security under sub-section (1), the Magistrate shall enter himself in the financial diary, or in such other ledger to be made by any Magistrate subordinate to him, and the report of such subordinate Magistrate shall be submitted as evidence of the facts stated therein."

Amendment of section 120, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 34. To sub-section (1) of section 120 of the said Code, the following shall be added after the words "to the Magistrate," namely:—

"and may if he thinks fit send a report of such information to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of offences under section 180 (1), and such Magistrate may thereupon take cognizance of such offence."

"Such report shall, if the Local Government or District, be submitted through such superior officer as the Local Government by general or special order appoints in this behalf."

Amendment of section 127, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 35. In section 127 of the said Code—

(1) In sub-section (2) for the words "and to take such measures as may be necessary," the words "and if necessary to take possession" shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-section (2) after the words "that sub-section," the words "and in the case mentioned in clause (4) such officer shall also forthwith notify the informant that he will not prosecute the case or cases if he is investigated" shall be added.

Amendment of section 130, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 36. In sub-section (2) of section 130 of the said Code, after the word "Chapter," the words "or any police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-divisional Police Officer acting on the requisition of an officer making any such investigation" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 131, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 37. After sub-section (2) of section 131 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) When an statement or any part thereof is used to impeach the credit of a witness under sub-section (1), such statement may also be used to corroborate the evidence of such witness."

38. In section 133 of the said Code—

Amendment of section 133, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. (1) For sub-sections (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"133. (1) Whenever an officer in charge of a police-station or a police-officer making or taking any investigation has received information or has reasonable grounds for believing that anything necessary for the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate may be found within the limits of the police-station of which he is in charge or in which he is attached, and such thing cannot in his opinion be otherwise obtained without undue delay, such officer may search, or cause search to be made for the same, in any place within the limits of such station."

"(2) A police-officer proceeding under sub-section (1) shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person."

"(3) In sub-section (4) after the words "search warrants," the words "and the general provisions as to searches contained in section 100 and section 125" shall be inserted."

Amendment of section 134, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 39. After sub-section (3) of section 134 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by requiring an officer in charge of another police-station to cause a search to be made under sub-section (1) might result in evidence of an offence being concealed or destroyed, it shall be lawful for an officer in charge of a police-station to search or cause to be searched any place in the limits of another police-station in accordance with the provisions of section 133 as if such place were within the limits of his own station."

"(5) Any officer conducting a search under sub-section (2) shall forthwith send notice of the search to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which such place is situated, and shall also send with such notice a copy of the list (if any) prepared under section 132."

Amendment of section 135, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 40. In sub-section (1) of section 135 of the said Code for the words "(2) or (3)" the words "if it is entirely" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 136, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 41. In section 136 of the said Code, after the word "appears" the words "or on the police-officer making the investigation or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 137, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. 42. For sub-section (1) of section 137 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"137. (1) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police-station shall,

(a) forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government setting forth the nature of the offence, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be connected with the commission of the offence, and stating whether the accused (if arrested) has been forwarded in custody or has been released on bail bond and, if so, whether with or without caution, and

(b) cause a record, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government, to be made of his investigation to the person by whom the information relating to the commission of the offence was first given."

Amendment of section 174, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

32. In sub-section (4) of section 174 of the said Code, for the words "or Sub-Divisional Magistrate" the words "Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 185, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

31. For sub-section (2) of section 181 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The officer of that or any office which includes that may be required into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such officer was committed or the property seized was possessed by the first or by any person who received or obtained the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen."

Amendment of section 191(1), Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

34. Section 191, sub-section (2), of the said Code shall be renumbered section 192, and sub-section (5) of the same section is hereby repeated.

Amendment of section 198, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

38. In section 191 of the said Code—

(c) For sub-section (4) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) The sentence referred to in sub-section (1) shall not be granted unless the authority granting such sentence is satisfied that there are material grounds for believing that the offence in respect of which such sentence is sought has been committed. Such sentence may be granted in private house, and need not name the accused person, but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the offence committed and the Court or other place in which, and the manner in which such offence was committed."

(5) In sub-section (5) after the word "given" the words "or complaint is made" shall be inserted.

(6) For sub-section (6) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(6) An appeal shall lie from any order granting or refusing a sentence under this section to the authority to which the authority granting or refusing such sentence is subordinate, and the duration of such appellate authority shall be fixed. No sentence shall remain in force for more than two months from the date on which it is given, provided that the High Court may for sufficient reasons extend that period."

(7) After sub-section (7) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(8) The satisfaction by a superior authority of a sentence given under this section by reason only of any defect or irregularity in the form of the sentence or in the proceedings prior to the grant of such sentence shall not be a bar to the maintenance of fresh proceedings to obtain such sentence in respect of the same offence."

"(9) Sentence may be given by a complaint made by a Court in accordance with the provisions of this section, notwithstanding the fact that an appeal has been preferred against the sentence, judgment or order of the Court in which such offence was committed."

"(10) No sentence shall be given or a complaint made under this section by any Court in respect of any offence under section 311 of the Indian Penal Code, unless—

(a) the criminal proceeding in respect of which such offence is alleged to have been committed has been finally disposed of by such Court; and

(b) the person whom it is sought to prosecute has had an opportunity of showing cause why such sentence should not be given or such complaint made."

Amendment of section 191, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

37. In section 191 of the said Code—

(1) For the words "take cognizance" the words "proceed to the trial" shall be substituted.

(2) For the words "upon complaint made" the words "the prosecution has been instituted" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 192, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

35. In section 191 of the said Code, for the words "or such Judge or public servant of any office," the words "or any officer alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 195, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

39. To section 195 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where the person so aggrieved is a minor or a female, such complaint may also be made by any guardian or other person lawfully interested with the care and custody of the person or property of such minor or female."

Amendment of section 196, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

40. To section 196 of the said Code the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where the husband of the woman is a minor or a female, such complaint may be made by any guardian or other person lawfully interested with the care and custody of the person or property of such minor or female."

Amendment of section 199, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1903.

41. After proviso (a) of section 199 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"(aa). When the complaint is made in writing by a public servant acting or purporting to act in the exercise of his official duties, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the case without examining the complainant in person."

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42. In section 205 of the said Code—

Amendment of section 205, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. (3) For sub-sections (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"205. (1) Any Magistrate on receipt of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorized to take cognizance may, if he thinks fit for reasons to be recorded in writing, after examining the complainant, summon the witnesses at the residence of the person complained against, and other persons, in the case of a Magistrate other than a Magistrate of the third class, direct an inquiry or investigation to be made by any Magistrate subordinate to him or by a police-officer or by such other person as he thinks fit for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falseness of the complaint."

(2) If an inquiry or investigation under this section is made by a person not being a Magistrate or a police-officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police-station except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant."

(4) After sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) Any Magistrate inquiring into a case under this section may, if he thinks fit, take evidence of witnesses on oath."

Amendment of section 206, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 43. In section 206 of the said Code, for the word "investigation", the words "inquiry or investigation" shall be substituted,

Amendment of section 206, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 44. For sub-section (2) of section 206 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"206. (2) When the evidence referred to in section 205, sub-sections (2) and (3), has been taken and he has, if necessary, examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he is not satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is guilty of an offence, record his reasons and discharge him."

Amendment of section 210, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 45. For sub-section (2) of section 210 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"210. (2) Where upon such evidence being taken and such examination, if any, being made the Magistrate is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is guilty of an offence for which he should be committed for trial, he shall commit a charge under his hand and seal, indicating with what offence the accused is charged."

(3) If upon such evidence it appears to the Magistrate that such accused should be tried by himself or by any other Magistrate he shall proceed accordingly."

Amendment of section 214, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 46. In section 214 of the said Code, for the words "sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial," the words "reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is guilty of an offence for which he should be committed for trial" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 218, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 47. In section 218 of the said Code—

(1) In sub-section (2) for the words "The Magistrate" the words "The committing Magistrate or so the approprate of the complainant or other conferring the prosecution any other Magistrate" shall be substituted.

(4) In sub-section (2) for the words "If the accused so requires, be given to him free of cost" the words "be given to the accused free of cost" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 225, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 48. In sub-section (2) of section 225, for the words "has been previously convicted of any offence and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"having been previously convicted of any offence, is liable by reason of such previous conviction, to enhanced punishment for any subsequent offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affording the punishment which the Court may think fit to award for the subsequent offence."

Amendment of section 234, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 49. In section 234 of the said Code, the following illustration shall be added, namely:—

"Illustration.—A is accused of theft of property of B committed on the 1st January 1911, and of the same offence committed on the 1st May 1911, in respect of property of C, and of five more offences committed on the 1st December 1911, in respect of property of D. A may be charged with and tried for all these offences at one trial."

Amendment of section 237, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 50. Sub-section (2) of section 237 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 241, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 51. After sub-section (2) of section 241 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

- (c) After the words, letter and words "the following shall be inserted, namely:—"
 " (a) offences under section 323 or 325-A of the Indian Penal Code," 257 of 18
 " (b) For items (c) the following shall be substituted, namely:—"
 " (c) offences under sections 304, 306 or 308 of the same Code."

Amendment of
 section 301, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

81. In section 301 of the said Code—

(a) In clause (a) for the word and figures "and 447," the figures and word "447 and 504" shall

be substituted;

(b) For clause (b) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) offences against laws other than the Indian Penal Code punishable only with fine or with 257 of 18

imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month."

Amendment of
 section 317, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

82. In the third period to section 317 of the said Code, for the words "in the words "in a trial before any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 to 1881, or the Chief Court of Lower Provinces at the place where the sittings of any such Court are ordinarily held" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
 section 318, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

83. In sub-section (1) of section 318 of the said Code, for the words "a new jury shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"or if for any other sufficient cause the Judge thinks it necessary,

(a) a jury may be discharged and a new jury chosen in his place, or

(b) the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen."

Amendment of
 section 319, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

84. In sub-section (1) of section 319 of the said Code, after the words "whereas" the words "or if for any other sufficient reason the Judge thinks such a course necessary" shall be inserted.

Amendment of
 section 319, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

85. To sub-section (2) of section 319 of the said Code, the following shall be added, namely:—

"and if it does not examine any witness examined for the prosecution in the Court of the examining Magistrate, shall offer such witness for cross-examination by the accused."

Provided that no witness shall be examined by the prosecutor under this sub-section unless the evidence of such witness—

(a) has been recorded by the examining Magistrate before commitment, or

(b) has been recorded after commitment in accordance with the provisions of section 104 and a copy of such evidence has been given to the accused not less than twenty-four hours before such witness is brought for examination at the trial."

Amendment of
 section 319, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

86. To section 319 of the said Code, after the words "as evidence in the Court," the following shall be added, namely:—

"either to prove the facts therein depend on or to corroborate the witness or, subject to the provisions of section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, to contradict such witness." 1st 188.

Amendment of
 section 319, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

87. For section 319 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Provision of 1882. "319. The prosecutor shall be entitled to reply—

(a) if the accused or any of the named addressees any evidence, or

(b) with the permission of the Court on a point of law."

Provided that, when an accused person is cross-examining any witness for the prosecution after giving a previous statement of any such witness for the purpose of contradicting him, or giving any statement which has been produced by the prosecution after before the examining Magistrate as at the trial, such accused person shall not be allowed to have adduced evidence within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of
 section 319, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

88. In sub-section (2) of section 319 of the said Code, after the word "shall," where it occurs for the second time, the words "unless he proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 342" shall be inserted.

Amendment of
 section 319, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

89. In section 319 of the said Code,—

(a) In sub-section (2) for the words "the accused" the words "any accused person" shall be substituted; and after the words "to submit the case," the words "in respect of such accused person" shall be inserted.

(b) In sub-section (2) for the words "the accused," wherever they occur, the words "such accused" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
 section 319, Code of
 Criminal Procedure,
 1861.

90. In section 319 of the said Code—

(d) In sub-section (1) for the words "and shall answer such questions," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"and for the purpose of ascertaining such questions shall ask such answers such questions as he thinks necessary; such questions and the answers thereto shall be recorded."

(e) In sub-section (2) after the word "shall" the words "unless he proceeds in accordance with the provisions of section 445" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

71. For section 219 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"219. In the case of a trial by a jury or with the aid of assessors when the accused is charged with an offence and further charged that he is by reason of a previous conviction liable to enhanced punishment for such subsequent offence, the procedure contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall be modified as follows, namely:—

(a) The accused shall not be called upon to plead to the charge of previous conviction, nor shall any evidence be adduced as to that charge until—

(i) he has been convicted of the subsequent offence, or

(ii) the verdict of the jurors or majority of the juryman has been delivered, or the opinion of the assessors has been recorded on the charge of the subsequent offence.

(b) In the case of a trial by a jury when the jury or a majority of the jury have delivered a verdict of "not guilty" on the charge of the subsequent offence, or if any trial held with the aid of assessors, the Court may, in its discretion, refuse to proceed with the trial of the accused as to the charge of the previous conviction."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

72. For section 219 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Number of special jurors.

"219. The High Court shall prescribe the number of persons whose names shall be entered at any one time in the special jurors' list."

73. In sub-section (2) of section 219 of the said Code, after the words "presidency towns," the words "or in the towns of Bangalore" shall be inserted, and for the words "at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve as common jurors," the words "as many of those who are liable to serve as special or common jurors respectively as the Clerk of the Court considers necessary" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

74. In section 219 of the said Code, after the words "presidency towns," the words "or in the town of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, outside the town of Bangalore" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

75. In section 219 of the said Code—

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(c) In sub-section (1) the word "exclusively" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(d) After sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

"(2-A) When any person accepting a tender of pardon has been examined under sub-section (2), the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending shall, if he is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is guilty of the offence, commit him for trial to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

"Provided that, if the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 80 and has not himself tendered the pardon, the case may be tried by him instead of being committed to the Court of Session."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(e) In sub-section (1) for the words "if not or had," the words "unless he is already on bail" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

76. In section 219 of the said Code, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

"(2A) Each person shall, when tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was tendered, be entitled to plead that he has complied with the conditions upon which such tender was made."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

"(2B) No proceedings under sub-section (2) shall be entertained without the sanction of the Magistrate by whom such pardon was tendered or of the District Magistrate."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

"(2C) The Court of Session or High Court may, on application made, order the detention in custody for a period not exceeding fourteen days of a person in whom a pardon has been tendered under section 80 or section 81A pending an application for the grant of sanction to prosecute such person under sub-section (2B)."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

77. For section 219 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

"219. (1) Any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court or against whom proceedings are instituted under this Code in any such Court may at any time be defended by a pleader."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(2) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(3) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(4) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(5) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(6) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(7) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(8) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(9) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(10) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(11) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(12) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(13) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 219, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(14) Any person against whom proceedings are instituted in any such Court under Chapter X, XI, XII or XXXV or under section 80 may be examined as a witness in such proceedings."

Amendment of section 245, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

24. In section 245 of the said Code—

- (4) In sub-section (5), after the word "sentence" the words "unless they are sentences of imprisonment ordered to run concurrently" shall be added.
- (5) After sub-section (5) the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—
- "(6) In cases other than those specified in sub-section (1), it shall not be necessary for a Presiding Magistrate to record the evidence or frame a charge."

Amendment of section 246, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

25. In section 246 of the said Code, for the word "may" the word "shall" shall be substituted, and the words and signs "(if any)" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 247, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

26. In section 247 of the said Code—

- (5) In sub-section (5), after the words "presiding officer of the Court," the words "or from the Secretary of such presiding officer" shall be inserted.
- (6) In the same sub-section the following words shall be added, namely:—
- "and, where it is not written by the presiding officer with his own hand, every page of such judgment shall be so signed by him."

Amendment of section 248, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

27. In section 248 of the said Code—

- (5) For the words "by distress and sale of any movable property," the words "by attachment and sale of any property" shall be substituted; and
- (6) after the words "the offender shall be imprisoned" the following shall be added, namely:—
- "The Local Government may make rules regulating the manner in which warrants under this section are to be executed and for the summary determination of any claims made by any person that the offender in respect of any property attached in execution of such warrant."

Amendment of section 249, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

28. In section 249 of the said Code, for the word "distress" the word "attachment" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

29. In sub-section (1) of section 250 of the said Code—

- (5) For the words "and the Court issues a warrant under section 248, or," the words "the Court" shall be substituted.
- (6) For the words "on the day appointed for the return of such warrant such day not being," the words "on a date not" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 251, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

30. In section 251 of the said Code—

- (5) In sub-section (1) after the words "twelve months," the words "or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees" shall be inserted.
- (6) In sub-section (6) after the words "for a term" the words "or fine of an amount" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 252, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

31. In section 252 of the said Code—

- (5) After the words "to which he has been previously sentenced" the words "unless the Court directs that the subsequent sentence shall run concurrently with such previous sentence" shall be inserted.
- (6) In the same section the following explanation shall be added, namely:—
- "Explanation.—An order under section 153 directing that a person be committed to or detained in prison in default of furnishing security is a sentence of imprisonment within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of section 253, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

32. In section 253 of the said Code—

- (5) In sub-section (5), after the words "together with his reasons for such opinion," the following words shall be added, namely:—
- "and also to forward with the statement of such opinion the record of the trial before him."

(6) After sub-section (5) the following Explanation shall be added, namely:—

"Explanation.—A person committed to or detained in prison in accordance with the provisions of section 153 is a person sentenced to imprisonment for an offence for the purposes of this section."

Amendment of section 254, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1933.

33. Section 254 of the said Code shall be re-paragraphed sub-section (1) of the said section and in the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

- (2) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, section 55."

Amendment of section 424, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 34. (7) In section 404 of the said Code, after the word "security," the words "or for keeping the peace or" shall be inserted.

(8) To the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely:—
"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to cases the proceedings of which are held before a Sessions Judge in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 121."

Amendment of section 477, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 35. In sub-section (1) of section 467 of the said Code, after the figures "300" the words and figures "400" in respect of which an order has been made or a sentence passed under section 358 shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 478, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 36. In section 468 of the said Code—

(a) After the figures "300" the following words shall be inserted, namely, "or in respect of whom an order has been made or a sentence passed under section 360;"

(b) In clause (b) of the proviso after the word "appeal" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—
"of all or any of the accused sentenced at such trial."

Amendment of section 478, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 37. In section 478 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that when two or more persons are sentenced at one trial, and any one of them is sentenced to imprisonment exceeding one month or to a fine exceeding fifty rupees, all or any of the persons sentenced at such trial shall have a right of appeal."

Amendment of section 478, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 38. Section 478 of the said Code shall be renumbered section 478 (1) and to the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or in section 428 (4), when, in the case of a trial by jury, any person is sentenced to death, any other person sentenced in the same trial with the person so sentenced, may appeal as a matter of fact as well as a matter of law."

Amendment of section 481, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 39. For section 426 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"426. When the Judges composing the Court of Appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be referred before them and another Judge of the Court, and the majority or order shall follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges so rehearing the case."

Amendment of section 435, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 40. In section 435 of the said Code—

(a) In sub-section (1) the words "empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be omitted.

(b) To the same sub-section the following words shall be added after the words "proceedings of such inferior Court," namely:—

"and may when calling for such record direct that the execution of any sentence be suspended and if the record is in accordance that he be released on bail or on his own bond pending the execution of the record."

(c) For sub-section (2) the following shall be substituted, namely:—
"(2) Orders made under sections 143, 144 and 476, complaints made or sentences granted under section 358 and proceedings under Chapter XII and section 178 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section."

(d) After sub-section (1) the following explanation shall be added, namely:—
"Explanation.—All Magistrates, whether exercising original or appellate jurisdiction, are inferior to the Sessions Judge within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of section 481, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 41. In section 436 of the said Code, for the words "instead of directing a fresh inquiry, write him," the words "direct that further inquiry be made and the case to order the accused" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 487, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 42. In section 487 of the said Code, for the words "accused person" the words "person accused of an offence" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 487, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 43. In sub-section (1) of section 436 of the said Code after the word "Magistrate" the words "in the absence of the Sessions Judge or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 488, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909. 44. In section 436 of the said Code—

(a) After sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—
"(1A) Pending such examination and inquiry, the Magistrate may deal with the accused in accordance with the provisions of section 405."

(d) In sub-section (d) after the word "he" the words "shall record a finding to that effect, and" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sec-
tion 415, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1891.

165. In sub-section (1) of section 415 of the said Code for the words "and if satisfied of the fact shall pass judgment accordingly and thereupon the trial shall be postponed," the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"and if the jury or Court is satisfied of the fact, the Judge shall record the finding and shall postpone further proceedings in the case and the jury, if any, shall be discharged."

Amendment of sec-
tion 416, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1891.

166. In section 416 of the said Code—

(d) In sub-section (1) for the words "if the case is one in which bail may be taken" the words "whether the case is one in which bail may be taken or not" shall be substituted.

(e) For sub-section (f) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

(f) If the case is one in which, in the opinion of the Magistrate or Court, bail should not be taken or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court, in the case may be, shall order the accused to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as he or it may think fit.

Provided that no order for the detention of the accused in a lunatic asylum shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf."

Amendment of sec-
tion 416, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1891.

167. To sub-section (f) of section 416 of the said Code, the following words shall be added, after the words "as the case may be," namely:—

"and shall deal with such accused in accordance with the provisions of section 418."

Amendment of sec-
tion 417, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1891.

168. To sub-section (1) of section 417 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, on the application of any relative or friend of the accused person, order him to be delivered to such relative or friend on the terms and conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 418."

"Provided further that no order for the detention of the accused person in a lunatic asylum shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf."

Amendment of sec-
tion 418, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1891.

169. In section 418 of the said Code—

(f) In sub-section (1), for the words "Local Government" the words "Magistrate or Court under whose order he is confined" shall be substituted.

(g) In sub-section (3) for the words "Local Government, which" the words "Magistrate or Court under whose order he is confined, and such Magistrate or Court" shall be substituted.

(h) In sub-section (7) and (8) for the word "it" the words "he or it" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sec-
tion 419, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1891.

170. For section 419 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"419. (1) Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 416 or section 417 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Magistrate or Court under whose order such person is confined may, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security in the satisfaction of such Magistrate or Court that the person delivered shall,

(a) be properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person; and

(b) be provided for the repatriation of such person and at such times and places as the Magistrate or Court directs; and

(c) in the case of a person confined under section 166 be provided when required before such Magistrate or Court, unless such person is to be delivered to such relative or friend.

"(2) If the person so delivered is accused of any offence, the trial of which has been postponed by reason of his being of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and the discharging officer appointed under sub-section (1) arrives at any time in the Magistrate or Court that such person is capable of making his defence, such Magistrate or Court shall call upon the relative or friend to whom such accused is delivered to produce him before the Magistrate or Court; and upon such production, the Magistrate or Court shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 416, and the conditions of the discharging officer shall be enforceable as conditions."

Amendment of sec-
tion 419, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1891.

171. In section 419 of the said Code—

"(4) In sub-section (2) after the words "last clause," the words "or when the accused has been committed or brought under arrest in a judicial proceeding in a proceeding before any authorized Possessory Magistrate," shall be inserted.

(5) In sub-section (2) after the figures "419" the words "or section 419" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 414, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

112. In section 414 of the said Code—

(1) In sub-section (1) for the word "fifty" the words "one hundred" shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-section (2) the word "withily" shall be omitted.

(3) In the same sub-section for the words "any person" the words "any person for the whole or any part of such month's allowance remaining unpaid after the expiration of the warrant to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month" shall be substituted, namely, "any, if the whole or any part of such amount due remains unpaid after the expiration of the warrant, besides such person in imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months."

(4) To the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely, "Provided further that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Court to levy such amount within a period of one year from the date on which it became due."

(5) In sub-section (3) for the words "is living in" the words "at any time commits" shall be substituted.

(6) In sub-section (3) for the words "is living in" the words "has after the date of such order committed" shall be substituted.

(7) In sub-section (7) for the words "The accused" the words "Any person against whom proceedings are taken under this section" shall be substituted.

(8) In sub-section (8) for the words "the accused may be proceeded against" the words "proceedings under this section may be taken against any person" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 415, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

113. In section 415 of the said Code, for the word "fifty" the words "one hundred" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 416, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

114. In sub-section (5) of section 416 of the said Code, after the figures "1858," the words and figures "as the Indian Extinction Act, 1858" shall be added.

Amendment of section 417, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

115. In sub-section (1) of section 417 of the said Code—

(a) The words "In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session" shall be omitted, and for the words "such case" the words "any case" shall be substituted.

(ii) For the words "Assistant District Superintendent" the words "District Superintendent as defined in the Police Act, 1901" shall be substituted.

116. In section 418 of the said Code—

Amendment of section 419, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

(1) After the words "prosecution of any person" the words "for any offence" shall be inserted.

(2) After the word "discharged" in sub-section (a) the words "in respect of such offence or offences" shall be inserted.

(3) After the word "acquitted" in sub-section (1) the words "in respect of such offence or offences" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 420, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

117. To sub-section (1) of section 420 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Court may, in any case, for reasons to be recorded, direct that any minor, woman or sick or infirm person accused of a non-bailable offence be released on bail."

Amendment of section 421, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

118. After sub-section (1) of section 421 of the said Code, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) When a commission is issued under this section to a Chief Presidency Magistrate, he may delegate his powers and duties under the commission to any other Presidency Magistrate subordinate to him."

Amendment of section 422, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

119. In sub-section (1) of section 422 of the said Code, after the word "directed" the words "or to whom the duty of executing such commission has been delegated" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 423, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

120. In sub-section (5) of section 423 of the said Code, the words "but the party who gave the bond may be required to find a surety" shall be omitted, and after the said sub-section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(5A) When any person who has furnished security under section 188 or section 212 or section 214 or section 215 of the said Code is committed to the custody of the Court by which he was committed of such offence may be used as evidence in proceedings under this section against his surety or sureties, and if such certified copy as aforesaid, the Court shall pronounce that such offence was committed unless the contrary is proved."

Amendment of section 424, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.

121. After section 424 of the said Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

" 315A. When any remedy to a land title, or when any land is forfeited under the provisions of section 314, the Court by whom such land was taken, or a Provisional Magistrate or Magistrate at the first time may order the person from whom such remedy was demanded to furnish fresh security in accordance with the provisions of the original order, and if such security is not furnished, such Court or Magistrate may proceed as if there had been a default in complying with such original order."

Amendment of sec-
tion 315A, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1935.

152. In Chapter XXIII of the said Code, before section 317, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

" 315A. When any property regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which has been used for the commission of any offence is produced before any Criminal Court during any inquiry or trial, the Court may make such order, as it thinks fit, for the proper custody of such property pending the conclusion of the inquiry or trial, and if the property is subject to speedy or natural decay may, where reasonable, such order as it thinks necessary, order it to be sold or otherwise disposed of."

Amendment of sec-
tion 317, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1935.

153. In section 317 of the said Code—

(1) In sub-section (2) after the word "disposed" the words "by destruction, destruction, destruction to the person claiming to be entitled to the possession thereof or otherwise" shall be inserted.

(2) For sub-section (5) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

" (5) When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies (other than an appeal under section 317), such order shall not, except where the property is lost or subject to speedy and natural decay and where no provision has been made for the preservation of such appeal has passed or, when such appeal is presented, until such appeal has been disposed of."

(6) After sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—
"(6A) Nothing in sub-section (2) shall be deemed to prohibit any Court, from granting any property under the provisions of sub-section (2) to the possessor of any person claiming to be entitled to the possession thereof or, by extending a writ or writ without notice to the satisfaction of the Court, or by giving to anyone such property to the Court if the order made under this section is modified or set aside on appeal."

Amendment of sec-
tion 318, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1935.

154. In section 318 of the said Code—

(1) In sub-section (2) after the word "have," wherever it occurs, the words "show of criminal intent or criminal intention" shall be inserted.

(2) In the same sub-section after the words "within six" the words "at any time within six months of the date of the forfeiture" shall be inserted.

(3) After sub-section (7), the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

" (7A) An order under this section may be made by an Appellate Court or by a High Court where exercising its powers of review."

Amendment of sec-
tion 320, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1935.

In section 320 of the said Code, after the word "value", the words "or that the value of such property is less than Rs. 50, or that it is of such a nature that it cannot be identified by the owner" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sec-
tion 320, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1935.

155. In section 320 of the said Code—

(1) In sub-section (2) and (3) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) the word "criminal" before the word "and" and in sub-section (3) the word "such" before the word "owner" shall be omitted.

(2) For sub-section (4) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

" (4) If before the commencement of the hearing of any case or appeal the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused makes an application to the Court before whom the case or appeal is pending for his assistance to make an application under this section in respect of such case or appeal, the Court shall, before the second or third day or, if not, after the day or days, or before the appeal is heard, adjudge the way or procedure the applicant may adopt as well as a reasonable fee for the application being made and an order obtained thereon."

Provided that a Sessions Judge shall not be required to adjudge a writ under this sub-section when the accused having been committed not less than ten days before the commencement of such trial has not given seven days' notice in writing to the Sessions Judge of his intention to make an application under this section."

Amendment of sec-
tion 321, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1935.

156. In sub-section (2) of section 321 of the said Code, the word "ordered", where it occurs before the word "case", shall be omitted.

Amendment of sec-
tion 324, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1935.

157. In section 324 of the said Code—

(1) After sub-section (7), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

" (7A) Any Chief Provisional Magistrate or District Magistrate may by general or special order require any Magistrate subordinate to him—

(c) to transfer for inquiry or trial any case of which he or any Magistrate subordinate to such Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, or the one may be, has taken cognizance in any other such Magistrate's court to acquire into or try the same, and

(d) to withdraw any case from or recall any case made over to any Magistrate subordinate to such Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate and to acquire into or try such case himself.

Provided that no Magistrate other than a Magistrate of the first class shall be empowered by the District Magistrate to transfer, withdraw or recall cases under this sub-section."

(4) For sub-section (d) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) The head of a village under Madras Regulation XI of 1819 or Madras Regulation IV of 1821 or a Magistrate for the purposes of this section."

127. In clause (f) of section 857 of the said Code, after the figures "385", the words "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898," shall be inserted.

128. After section 519 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"519A. (1) When any application is made to any Court in the course of any trial or inquiry under this Code, and allegations are made therein respecting the conduct of any public servant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that evidence as to the facts alleged in such application be given by affidavit. An affidavit to be used before any Court other than a High Court under this section may be sworn and affirmed in the manner prescribed in section 830 or before any Magistrate."

Affidavits under this section shall state separately facts which the deponent is able to prove of his own knowledge and facts to which he relies on the information of others: Provided that no second process shall be relied on to make any affidavit himself under this section.

(2) The Court may order any unnecessary or immaterial matter in an affidavit to be struck out or amended.

(3) The Court may order the signature of any person making an affidavit under this section for authentication before the Court.

129. Any Judge or Magistrate may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed or any other place which it is in his opinion necessary to visit for the purpose of such inquiry or trial, and shall receive faithfully a memorandum of any facts observed at such inspection and shall furnish to the accused, if he so desires a copy of such memorandum."

130. After section 545 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"545A. (1) At any stage of an inquiry or trial under this Code where two or more accused are before the Court, the Court may, if it is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded, that some of such accused are incapable of remaining at the bar, dispense with the attendance of such accused and proceed with the inquiry or trial proceeding such accused to appear by pleader."

(2) If the Court inquiring into or trying such case may at any subsequent stage of the proceedings direct the personal attendance of such accused and, if necessary, shall adjourn the case to secure such attendance."

131. In section 545 of the said Code, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

132. In section 545 of the said Code—

(a) For clause (i) of sub-section (1) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) in the payment to any person of compensation for any loss or injury caused by the offence when substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by such person in a civil Court."

(b) To sub-section (2) the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(2) where any person is convicted of any offence which includes theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating or the dishonest receipt of stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, in compensating any other person who has bought the stolen property without knowing or having reason to believe that the same was stolen, for the loss of the value of such property is returned to the possession of the person entitled thereto."

133. After section 548 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"548A. Whenever any complaint of a non-cognizable offence is made to a Court, the Court if it awards the accused shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to pay to the complainant—

(a) the fee (if any) paid on the petition of complaint, or for the examination of the complainant, and

(b) any loss paid by the complainant for serving processes on his witnesses or on the accused."

Insertion of new section after section 335, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861.

335. After section 335 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Provision for powers of Judges and Magistrates being exercised by their successors in office.

"335A. (1) The powers and duties of a Judge or Magistrate under this Code may, where so otherwise expressly provided, be exercised or performed by his successor in office.

(2) Where the successor in office of any Magistrate cannot be ascertained, the Chief Executive Magistrate in a Presidency-town and the District Magistrate elsewhere shall determine by order in writing what Magistrate shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Code or of any proceedings or order thereafter for the exercise of office of such Magistrate."

Insertion of new section 331A, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861.

331. After section 331 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Order of officers, Provincial Courts.

"331A. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or affect the inherent power of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court."

Amendment of section 355, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861.

357. For section 355 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"355. (2) In any case in which a person is convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment and fine, or of an offence punishable under section 317 or section 335 or section 335A or section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the Court before which he is convicted, regard being had to the age, character or antecedents of the offender, to the nature of the offence and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, that it is expedient that the offender should be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond with or without sureties and during such period (not exceeding three years) as the Court may direct him to appear and receive sentence when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour;

XIV of 1908.

Provided that, where any first offender is convicted by a Magistrate of the third class or a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the person sentenced by this section should be sentenced, he shall send his copies to that officer and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before, such Magistrate, who shall dispose of the case in manner provided by section 357.

Provided further that, where the person so convicted is a minor, the Court may release him upon the execution of the bond referred to in this section by a surety or sureties only.

(3) An order under this section may be made by any Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

(4) When an order has been made under this section in respect of any offender, the High Court may, on appeal, where there is a right of appeal to such Court or when exercising its powers of revision in any other case, set aside such order and in lieu thereof pass sentence on such offender according to law.

Provided that, when the order under this section is made by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the High Court shall not, under this sub-section, inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

(5) The provisions of section 313 shall, so far as may be, apply in all bonds executed in pursuance of the provisions of this section."

Amendment of section 358, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861.

358. For section 358 of the said Code, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Order for sending offenders of practically convicted offenders.

"358. (2) When any person having been convicted—

XV of 1908.

(a) by a Court in British India of an offence punishable under sections 303, 303A, 303B, 303C, or 303D of the Indian Penal Code, or under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the said Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, or

(b) by a Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince or Ruler in India acting under the general or special authority of the Government of the Government of British India, or of any Local Government of any Province which would if committed in British India have been punishable under any of the aforesaid sections or Chapters of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a like term,

is again convicted of any offence punishable under any of those sections or Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by a High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence of transportation or imprisonment on such person, also order that his residence and any change of, or absence from, such residence after release be notified, or hereinafter provided, for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence.

(3) If such conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall become void.

(5) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may make rules to carry out the provisions of this section relating to the satisfaction of residence or change of residence or absence from residence, by released convicts.

(6) Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any rule or rules shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(7) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

Amendment of
Schedule II, Code of
Criminal Procedure,
1873.

135. In Schedule II of the said Code—

(1) In column (7) the figures "402" occurring between the figures "404" and "405" shall be omitted.

(2) In column 3 of the entry against section 416 for the words "Shall not arrest without warrant," the word "Ditto" shall be substituted.

(3) In column 3 of the entry against section 316 for the word "Ditto" the words "Shall not arrest without warrant" shall be substituted.

(4) In column 3 of the entry against section 315 for the word "Ditto" the words "May arrest without warrant" shall be substituted.

(5) In column 3 of the entry against section 316 for the words "May arrest without warrant" the word "Ditto" shall be substituted.

(6) In column 3 of the entry against section 341 for the words "May arrest without warrant," the words "shall not arrest without warrant" shall be substituted.

(7) In column 3 of the entry against section 342 for the word "Ditto," the words "May arrest without warrant" shall be substituted.

(8) In column 3 of the entry against section 374 for the word "Ditto," the words "Shall not arrest without warrant" shall be substituted.

(9) In column 6 of the entries against sections 343, 345 and 367, for the words "Not responsible," "Ditto," and "Ditto," respectively, the words "Compensible when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending" shall be substituted; and in the same column, for the word "Ditto" against each of sections 344 and 347 the words "Not responsible" shall be substituted.

(10) In column 6 of the entry against section 355, the word "Not" shall be omitted.

(11) In column 6 of the entry against section 417, for the words "Not responsible" the words "Compensible when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending" shall be substituted; and in the same column, for the word "Ditto" against section 418 the words "Not responsible" shall be substituted.

(12) In column 6 of the entry against section 421 for the words "Not responsible" the following shall be substituted, namely:— "Compensible when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending," and for the word "Ditto" the words "Not responsible" shall be substituted.

(13) In column 6 of the entry against section 422, for the word "Ditto" the words "Not responsible" shall be substituted.

(14) In column 6 of the entry against each of sections 424 and 505 for the word "Ditto" the words "Compensible when permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending" shall be substituted; and in the same column, for the word "Ditto" against each of sections 425 and 510 the words "Not responsible" shall be substituted.

(15) In column 7 of the entry against section 471A for the word "Ditto," the words "Imprisonment or other punishment for seven years, or less, or both" shall be substituted.

(16) In column 8 of the entry against section 341, for the word "Ditto" the words "Any Magistrate" shall be substituted.

(17) In column 8 of the entry against section 317, for the word "Ditto" the words "Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

(18) In column 9 of the entry against section 316 for the words "Court of Session" the words "Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

(19) In column 9 of the entry against section 347 for the word "Ditto" the words "Court of Session" shall be substituted.

(20) In column 9 of the entry against sections 345 and 346, for the words "Ditto" and "Court of Session," respectively, the words "Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

(21) In column 9 of the entry against section 396, for the word "Ditto" the words "Court of Session" shall be substituted.

Amendment of the
Code of Criminal
Procedure, 1873.

140. In Schedule III of the said Code—

(1) Under Head I (Ordinary process of a Magistrate of the first class)—

(a) in item (5) for the word "property" the words "and to dispose of claims to attached property" shall be inserted.

(2) the following shall be inserted between items (14) and (16), namely:—

"(15a) Power to postpone issue of process, section 305."

(3) in item (26), the words, "Signatures of Surety," and "to require fresh security, section 311A" shall be added.

(4) after item (28) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(28A) Power to make and give to custody and disposal of property pending inquiry or trial, section 314A."

(5) in item (29) the word "proceeds" shall be omitted.

(6) after item (37) the following shall be added, namely:—

"(38a) Power to require abetment in respect of abetment, section 436A,

"(38b) Power to make local inspection, section 436B."

(3) From Head III (*Ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class*), the following item shall be omitted, namely:—

"(2) Power to postpone issues of process, section 337, and item (3) shall be re-enacted."

(4) Under Head III (*Ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class*):—

(1) Under clause (5) and (7) the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(146) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 332."

(2) Between clause (7) and (8) the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7a) Power to hold inquests, section 174."

(3) After item (20) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(147) Power to require fresh security, section 333."

(4) After item (33) the following shall be added, namely:—

"(148) Power to order released persons to reside elsewhere, section 345."

(5) Under Head IV (*Ordinary powers of a District Magistrate*):—

(1) After item (20) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(149) Power to call for records, section 455."

(2) The following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) Power to make orders as to local nuisances," section 332;

"(10) Power to hold inquests, section 174;"

"(10a) Power to order released persons to reside elsewhere, section 345."

(3) From Head V (*Ordinary powers of a District Magistrate*) item (1) shall be omitted, and items (2) to (10) shall be re-enacted (2) to (10), respectively.

Amendment of Schedule IV, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 143. In Schedule IV of the said Code:—

(1) From the list of powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested by the Local Government, the following shall be omitted, namely:—

"(5) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 332;"

"(10) Power to hold inquests, section 174;"

"(10a) Power to order released persons to reside elsewhere, section 345."

(2) In the list of powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested by the District Magistrate, item (3), namely, "power to hold inquests, section 174" shall be omitted, and as item (5) for the figure "18" the figure "418" shall be substituted.

(3) The entry relating to the powers with which a District Magistrate may be invested shall be omitted.

Amendment of Schedule V, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 145. In Schedule V of the said Code:—

(1) In Form VI:—

(a) In the words "or attachment to render due attendance of a witness for the words

"a Proclamation was duly issued" the words "Proclamation has been or is being duly issued" shall be substituted, and the words "and he has failed to appear" shall be omitted.

(b) In the words "or attachment to render due attendance of a witness for the words

"a Proclamation was duly issued" the words "a Proclamation has been or is being duly issued" shall be substituted.

(c) In the words "or attachment to render due attendance of a witness for the words

"a Proclamation was duly issued" the words "a Proclamation has been or is being duly issued" shall be substituted, and the words "but he has not appeared" shall be omitted.

(d) In Form X and XI after the words "for the term of", wherever they occur, the words

"or until the completion of the inquiry in the matter of" shall be inserted, and the words "or until the completion of the said inquiry" shall be omitted.

(e) In each of Forms XXXVII. and XLII the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(i) In the title for the word "distress" the word "attachment" shall be substituted.

(ii) For the words "such distress by means of any movable" the words "attach any" shall be substituted.

(iii) For the words "such distress" the words "such attachment" shall be substituted, and

(iv) For the words "movable property attached" the words "property attached" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 146. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 147. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 148. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 149. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 150. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 151. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 152. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 153. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 154. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 155. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 156. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 157. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 158. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 159. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 160. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 161. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 162. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 163. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 164. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 165. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 166. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 167. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 168. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 169. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 170. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 171. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 172. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 173. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 174. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 175. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 176. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 177. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 178. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 179. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 180. Section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS AND REASONS.

The original Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 has been subsequently revised on three occasions, namely, in 1872, 1893 and 1898. Since the existing Code (Act V of 1898) was passed, a number of suggestions for the amendment of portions of the Code have been received from the Government of India, and the Federal Government, in particular, have been invited to consider the same. The present Bill is the outcome of the consideration of these suggestions, and is one of the series of amendments which experience of the actual working of the Code has necessitated from time to time.

The material changes included in the Bill are set forth briefly below:—

Clause 2—At present an Additional District Magistrate can only be appointed for a period not exceeding six months, and it is doubtful whether such a Magistrate can exercise the powers of a District Magistrate under any law except the Code. Experience has shown that the services of an Additional District Magistrate are not infrequently required for a longer term, and the limit of six

months in there has occurred. At the same time the powers of such an officer are extended, and his position is raised to the District Magistrate in respect of sections 197, 197 and 123 of the Code is defined.

Clause 2.—Power is taken to define the term for which a Presidency Magistrate may be appointed, and provision is made for the appointment of an additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to meet the contingencies of such an office being needed, which has been already suggested in Calcutta.

Clause 3.—The magistracy is extended to clause 3 will permit of the definition of the position of an Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Clause 4.—The existing explanation and definition to section 30 of the Code have been somewhat considerable rewording. It is therefore proposed to omit them and to provide definitely that section 30 must be read subject to section 74 of the Indian Penal Code. It is also defined that appellate sessions period under section 35 in case of appeals for several offences at one trial shall only be deemed to be a single session for the purpose of appeal, if they run consecutively.

Clause 5.—The amendment is intended to vest the powers of officers an action from laws without the formality of recognizing them.

Clause 6.—It is considered desirable to place upon the public an obligation to give information regarding the more serious offences relating to coin and Government stamps, and the counterfeiting, etc., of revenue and bank notes.

Clause 7.—It is proposed to make it clear that the obligation laid upon the officers mentioned in section 43 to communicate information regarding the occurrences specified relates to any such information as is required by them by personal observation as well as to information obtained by them from others. The second and fourth amendments are similar to those covered by clause 7, and furthermore, in view of the operation of professional witnesses, section 43 of the Indian Penal Code (showing and discovery in relation to delivery of property) is included among the offences regarding which information should be given. Finally, it is proposed to amend the law now in force upon village headmen and other officers referred to in the section the obligation of reporting the discovery of any stolen or near a village in serious circumstances; at present the section only covers the occurrence of any accident, accident or suspicion of death in or near a village. Finally, as a measure of decentralization, power is conferred upon sub-divisional magistrates in respect for the purpose of this section village headmen in villages in which no such headmen are appointed under any other law. The power is as present exercised by District Magistrates.

Clause 8.—Following the analogy of English law, power is conferred upon private persons to arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed a non-bailable and cognizable offence, thus extending the present section 20 of the Code, which authorizes only the arrest of a person who commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence in the view of the person arresting him. Finally, provision is made for sending the person arrested to the nearest police station in the custody of some person other than the person who effects the arrest. It is understood that in practice the agency of village headmen, etc., is frequently utilized for this purpose.

Clause 9.—It will enable a summons to be served by registered post.

Clause 10 provides for the consumption of claims to attached property. At present the only remedy open to the third party whose property has been attached by mistake is a civil suit, which is a considerably cumbersome procedure.

Clause 11 enables parallelly any person who without any reasonable cause refuses or neglects to attend and witness a search when called upon to do so, and provides that the refusal or refusal of any such person to show the list of articles seized shall not affect the legality of the search. The intention is to prevent the frustration of searches by a refusal of a witness to attend.

Clause 12.—There is taken to amend a person convicted of an offence under section 489 of the Code. Secondly, it has been held that an offender under section 489 of the Code is liable to be taken to the prison, and it has been held that an offender under section 489 of the Code is liable to be taken to the prison, and it has been held that an offender under section 489 of the Code is liable to be taken to the prison.

Clause 13.—It has been found that the notices covered by section 208 have been disseminated by other means than notices sent in writing, e.g., by gramophone records, and the amendment makes this contingency. The second amendment is merely designed to make the intention of the legislature clear as regards the proceedings which require notice prior to their institution.

Clause 14 enables the offences for which summary for good behavior can be taken by including the habitual commission of the crimes of kidnapping, abduction and the uttering of counterfeit coin, currency notes or stamps.

Clause 15 enables a magistrate in emergency cases to take immediate steps to preserve the public peace or for the public safety by taking summary pending the detailed inquiry. Secondly, when power was taken in 1944 to bind down a person who was so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community, it was noticed in section 111 (3) that the fact of the being of such character might be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise. This section has now been removed.

Clause 16.—The amendment is designed to clear up the ambiguity which in present operates the circumstances in which a magistrate may refuse to accept as evidence a survey allowed under Chapter VIII. It also provides for inquiry into the suitability of the survey allowed, either by the magistrate making the order, or by a magistrate subordinate to him.

Clause 17 enables the powers of powers under section 202 by an Additional Sessions Judge in powers being transferred to him.

Clause 18.—The following amendments are proposed in section 203, which deals with conditional orders for the removal of offenders.—

All these amendments are in place of those already suggested have been authorized to take action when necessary.

Secondly, a magistrate is empowered to issue a conditional order under this section when in his opinion the case is not of a class, which is the subject of the unlawful obstruction or violence, may be lawfully used by the police. The amendment is designed to meet the difficulty which arises when the offence is not of that class, but is of a class in the private property of the complainant, and that no public right exists.

Thirdly, the clause regarding notice to be given to the complainant has been amplified in order to provide for cases in which it is the nature in which the trade or occupation is conducted, which may be injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community.

Fourthly, provision is made for the destruction or disposal of dangerous animals.

or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf. The preliminary investigation of the case is hampered by this restriction, and it is proposed to authorize that no Court shall proceed to the trial of those offences unless the prosecution has been sanctioned by the authority aforesaid. The advantage of preliminary sanction will thus be maintained before the actual trial is held.

Clause 15.—Under section 197, when any judge or public servant is accused as such judge or public servant of any offence on Court shall take cognizance of such offences except with previous sanction. It is proposed to amplify the words followed with the object of rendering the section clear, removing any doubt in the wording of the Code of 1873.

Clause 16 provides for the making of a complaint with reference to the offences specified in section 198 when the person aggrieved is a minor or a female.

Clause 17 provides similarly for the making of a complaint in respect of the offences specified in section 199 when the husband of the woman is a minor or a female.

Clause 22 allows direction to a magistrate to take cognizance of a written complaint by a public servant acting, or purporting to act, in the execution of his official duties without examining the complainant on oath, thus avoiding possible inconvenience in some cases.

Clause 27.—Section 202, which deals with the postponement of trial of a person, has been amended and the following are the principal changes introduced:—

Third clause continues to have given power to make preliminary inquiries generally.

Secondly, authority to make a preliminary inquiry has been given in one case in which the magistrate thinks fit for reasons to be recorded in writing. The only ground mentioned by the present section is if the magistrate is not satisfied as to the truth of the complaint. This is thought to be undesirable service.

Thirdly, the words 'inquiry or investigation' have been substituted for the expression 'previous local investigation,' which at present the magistrate is empowered to order and power is given to take evidence upon such in the case of such a preliminary inquiry.

Fourthly, Presidency Magistrates are enabled to act under this section without special authorisation.

Clause 28.—The amendment is consequential to the changes effected by clause 45.

Clause 27 and 28.—The amendments are intended to explain more clearly what are the 'sufficient grounds' which would justify the commitment of an accused person for trial at the Sessions.

Clause 27 and 28.—Under section 219 power is given to examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment to the Sessions and before the commencement of the Sessions trial, while under section 240 a Court has wide powers to examine any witness. In order that no should be made of the latter section save perhaps for the examining of witnesses desired by the Court rather than the parties, it is thought desirable to provide more clearly for the examination during the Sessions trial of witnesses whose evidence has not been recorded by the committing magistrate, and this is sought to be effected by amendments to sections 219 and 240, in order that it will be possible for the prosecution to tender any witness at the Sessions, provided that his statement has been recorded by any magistrate, and that a copy of it had been given to the accused not less than 24 hours before the witness is produced in the trial.

Clause 28.—There is some doubt whether under section 221 it is permissible to prove a previous conviction in the evidence of a witness which it is sought to amend is not beyond the competence of the Court, and the amendment directs that in such a case evidence of the previous conviction may be given.

Clause 26.—As illustration is added in section 255 with the object of making it clear that offences of the same kind may be tried together in accordance with this section, even if they were committed against different persons.

Clause 25 and 26.—These clauses remove clause (2) of section 327 to section 328, in which it may be more appropriately placed, and to insert in with the addition that a conviction for an abetment of an offence is also a reasonable alibi, the abetment is not a separate offence.

Clause 32.—The following amendments are proposed in section 324 which defines what persons may be charged jointly. It is provided that when two or more persons are accused of offences of the same kind committed by them jointly during the space of one year they may be tried for the same at one trial. Secondly, it is directed that when one person is accused of any offence which includes theft, robbery or criminal misappropriation and another of receiving, retaining or disposing of the stolen property they may be tried jointly. Thirdly, provision is made for the joint trial of any person accused of committing any act and another of fraudulently procuring or uttering it.

Clause 32.—This gives a magistrate a discretion, when he does not now possess, to accept or reject a plea of guilty which it believes to be untrue.

Clause 31 confers upon a magistrate in a summary case a discretion to refuse to hear further evidence to secure the attendance of a witness to whom it has already issued a summons. It has been held that on such discretion at present exists.

Clause 32.—This amendment is practically one of drafting.

Clause 34.—In section 326, which enables compensation to be awarded in civil or criminal proceedings, the following changes are contemplated. For the purpose of summary and imprisonment in default of payment, the compensation will be treated in all respects as a fine. Secondly, the procedure in awarding compensation has been more clearly laid down, by directing that a magistrate in his order of discharge or acquittal may call upon the complainant to show cause why he should not pay compensation, and that he shall then consider and record any cause shown and pass such orders as he sees fit. As the section is now worded the order to pay compensation is part of the order of discharge or acquittal, and the record and consideration of objections is to precede such order. The procedure now proposed is more logical.

Clause 37 requires an accused to state whether he wishes to cross-examine any witness for the prosecution immediately after a refusal or omission to plead or a plea to be tried. The object of the amendment is to require the accused to exercise his right at once at this stage and refrain from postponing cross-examination until later.

Clause 38 is an amendment in drafting.

Clause 39 confers a discretion on the magistrate to discharge the accused if the complainant is absent and the offence is not regarded.

10. These also offences under sections 223, 228-3 and 467 of the Indian Penal Code which is a

under a 51.—Penalties of imprisonment exceeding 12 months have been authorized in try
any offence under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code, or against laws other than the Penal
Code, by a person with the or with anyone as at for a term not exceeding one year.

Clause 52.—At the instance of the State, Government may cause the trial of certain offences by special jury.

Clause 53.—Section 282 mandates that a magistrate in which a new power may be added for the
jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen. These are not however authorized and the above
provision is provided in addition if for any other sufficient cause, the Judge directs it to be necessary.
Following, it was proposed, the principle of the English law.

Clause 54 refers a matter similar to clause 53 as regards witnesses.

Clause 55 requires any witness whose evidence was recorded by the recording magistrate, but
who is not examined at the trial, to be tendered for cross-examination. It is thought that the
second may reasonably claim that this should be done.

Clause 56 defines more clearly the law which may be made at the instance of the evidence of
a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing magistrate.

Clause 57.—There have been conflicting rulings as to the circumstances in which the prosecution
is entitled to reply, and the amendment seeks to define those more clearly.

Clause 58 is a drafting amendment.

Clause 59 provides that when a judge accepts the verdict of the jury in respect of some of the
accused but not all others, he need only refer to the case of the latter in the High Court.

Clause 70 amends the procedure by which witnesses give their opinion to that adopted for
ascertaining the verdict of a jury, namely, by questions and answers, to be amended.

Clause 71.—Section 216, which deals with the procedure in the case of a trial by a jury or
with the aid of assessors when a previous statement has to be proved, has been revised in order to avoid
the inconsistencies which may be present when a statement is made by a witness (whose opinion is not binding
on the judge) and to move in which a judge decides to make a reference to the High Court
under section 267. Under the amendment if a jury delivers a verdict of not guilty on the charge of
the subsequent offence for which the accused is previously being tried, or on any trial held with
the aid of assessors, the Court is given a discretion to proceed or refuse from proceeding with the trial
of the accused on the charge of the previous conviction.

Clause 72.—In place of the present maximum of 500 special juries fixed by section 215, it is left
to the High Court to prescribe the number, thus leaving greater flexibility.

Clause 73.—Finally, as regards the selection of juries to be returned by Presidency towns, the
right mentioned therein under section 218 have been enlarged, and the town of Bangalore has been
added to the Presidency towns in which that section now applies.

Clause 74.—The amendment is one of drafting.

Clause 75.—Section 317 restricts the power to tender a perjury to an attempt to procure a witness to
testify falsely by the Court of Session or High Court. This restriction has been removed by the
amendment of the word "intentionally," but at the same time it is enacted that if, once in which it is
proposed to refuse the prosecution the witness shall be sent along by the Court of Session or
by a District Magistrate appointed under section 70. (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, or by the District
Magistrate. Under sub-section (2) an application for an order shall be deemed to be made in writing
and the signature of the trial. In order to rectify the language of the second clause, the words
"unless he is already on trial" are substituted for the words "there."

Clause 76.—There has been considerable diversity of opinion as to what (if any) witness should
withdraw a perjury, tendered on behalf of the witnesses attached to it, with a view to the prosecution
of the offender, and the amendment states that this authority should be either the District Magistrate
or the District Judge by whom such perjury is tendered. The Court of Session or High Court is
at the same time authorized to refuse an application in writing for a perjury to be tendered
pending an application for the grant of a writ of habeas corpus, and it is provided specifically that when
tendered for the offence in respect of which the perjury was tendered, the offender shall be entitled
to plead that he has complied with the conditions upon which the tender was made.

Clause 77.—The expression "perjury secured" in section 310 may be read as referring only to
perjury secured of any offence; it is proposed to make it clear that any person against whose
proceedings as to the Code are instituted is entitled to be defended by a pleader. It is also laid
down that persons against whose proceedings under Chapter X, XL, XLII, XLV, XLVI and under section
312 of the Code are pending do not tender under the ordinary procedure at an actual perjury to
be sworn, and that they may be examined in evidence in such proceedings.

Clause 78.—Offences under sections 341, 342, 343, 344, 345 (the first, 344 and 345 of the
Indian Penal Code are added to the list of offences punishable with the punishment of the Court,
also any offence which is not punishable with death or transportation or imprisonment for a period
exceeding six months, provided that sentences of such offences have been taken upon conviction.
It is thought that in these cases offences committed may safely be allowed subject to the restrictions
imposed in above.

Finally the provisions of the Court is referred to the corresponding of a case on behalf
of a witness, who is tendered by any person lawfully entitled to the care and custody of his person
or property.

Clause 79 is designed to bring section 317 into line with section 310.

Clause 80 provides that when any person is committed to the Court of Session or High Court
under section 318, another person accused jointly with the magistrate before to be guilty, shall
be similarly committed. Included instances will then be amended to all the accused.

Clause 81 is of similar effect to clause 80 in the case of a case being taken under section 319 (1).

Clause 82.—There has been some difference of opinion as to the position when cases are transferred
from one magistrate to another otherwise than from a predecessor to a successor in office. The
amendment provides that the magistrate from whom the case is transferred shall be deemed to come
to have jurisdiction while the sentence of the accused.

Clause 83.—At present it is believed that section 318, which requires the Court to read over the
evidence of each witness to him in the presence of the accused or his pleader, is not always observed
in practice and sometimes unnecessary inconveniences. The amendment provides accordingly for a
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witness reading over his deposition himself, and further that the deposition need only be read in the presence of the accused or his counsel or friends.

Clause 52 is intended to remove the uncertainty which at present exists regarding the duties of a Presiding Magistrate in receiving evidence and bringing a charge in petty cases. It is further provided that when sentences in cases of gross negligence, which are ordered to run concurrently, it is to be the duty of the Magistrate to make arrangements for the application of section 302.

Clause 53 makes it obligatory on Chartered High Courts and Chief Courts to provide the manner in which evidence should be taken down in cases coming before them.

Clause 54 provides for the despatch of judgments with the safeguard that each page of a judgment transmitted from duration should be signed by the presiding officer.

Clause 55 and 56 make immovable property as well as movable property liable to sale, as in respect of the movable the Government should be allowed to compel, and of the immovable property given to the local Government to make rules regarding the execution of warrants and the detention of persons.

Clause 57 and 58 are to be given for the payment of the fine without the issue of a warrant. Clause 59 deals with a sentence of fine to be awarded in lieu of a sentence of whipping which cannot be executed.

Clause 60—in accordance with the amendment a Court will be empowered to pass a sentence to run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment, etc., which the person concerned is already undergoing, and it has been made clear that a person who is in jail for failure to give security is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment within the meaning of the Code.

Clause 61 empowers a local Government to call for the record of a trial along with the presiding judge's decision when considering an application for the suspension or remission of a sentence, also to issue or accept of the bail for a person undergoing imprisonment for failure to give security.

Clause 62—Does it have been proposed as to the competency of section 492 with article 36 of the Indian Penal Code, and these have now been revised.

Clause 63—the appeal has been provided to the District Magistrate in the case of any person bound over to keep the peace by any other magistrate. It has also been made clear that the motion does not apply to cases laid before the Sessions Judge under section 153.

Clause 64—the appeal is provided for in section 497 against any sentence or order passed under section 154. A similar amendment in section 498 is made by the succeeding clause.

Clause 65 provides that in a trial in which more than one person is accused, and in which by reason of the numerous parties an appeal lies in the case of some persons to the Sessions and of others to the High Court, the appeal of all shall lie to the latter tribunal.

Clause 67 directs that when in one trial before a Sessions Judge, District Magistrate or magistrate of the first class some accused have been awarded sentences which are appealable and other accused who have not, all shall have a right of appeal.

Clause 68 provides that when in the case of a trial by jury one person is sentenced to death and another to a lesser punishment, the second accused may appeal on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law. This is intended to remove the anomaly under the existing law that a High Court sitting under section 478 could consider the facts of the case as regards the former accused, but on an appeal of the second accused could only interfere on a point of law.

Clause 69—at present when the Judges composing the Court of Appeal in the High Court are evenly divided as to the result, the case is laid before a third Judge. In order to prevent the possibility of the third Judge interfering with the unanimous decision of the previous two on any point of fact, it is provided that the whole case should be referred before the three Judges and judgment given in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

Clause 70—The following amendments are proposed in section 495—

- (1) All sub-judicial magistrates, and not only those especially empowered, are authorized to call for the record in all inferior courts.
- (2) Power is given to suspend a sentence or to release an accused on bail pending the examination of the record, thus enabling the courts, should delay occur, that the sentence may have been carried before order are passed.
- (3) Orders under section 478 and compliance made in accordance granted under section 153, are exempted from the liability to review.

Finally, it has been made clear that for the purposes of this article a magistrate exercising appellate jurisdiction is referred to the Court of Session. This point has been laid to be open to debate.

Clause 701—Section 478 has been amended in order to make it clear that on examining the record if a Court is of the opinion that the accused is liable to death by the Court of Sessions and that the accused has been improperly discharged, it has power either to direct a further inquiry or to order the accused to be committed to the prison.

Clause 702—There have been different rulings as to whether the expression "any accused person" in section 478 means "any person accused of an offence" and it is now made clear that it does.

Clause 703 empowers an Additional Sessions Judge to exercise the powers of the Sessions Judge under Chapter XXXIII in the absence of the latter.

Clause 704—The first amendment is for the increase of the number of the magistrates below in section 474. The second amendment requires the magistrate, if of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, to record a finding to that effect.

Clause 705 provides for the discharge of the jury in the event of the Court of Sessions or the High Court being satisfied that the accused is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence.

Clause 706 amends section 478 so as to allow bail to be granted, in any case in which the accused is a lunatic, at the discretion of the Court and permits the Court to order the accused to be kept in safe custody and put in such robes as the local Government may think fit to provide in a lunatic asylum. The object in view was to oblige the power of the local Government and to do away with the existing distinction in procedure between lunatics and non-lunatics.

Clause 707 is consequential to the amendment of section 495.

Clause 708 enables a Court, on the application of any relative or friend of the accused, to order the latter to be detained in lieu on the basis of any conditions mentioned in section 478 (2), if the accused is acquitted on the ground of unsoundness of mind.

Clause 709 delegates from the local Government to the Court the power to pass orders regarding the issue of a warrant under section 496 or section 471 if the Inspector General of Prisons or visitors of an asylum have certified that such person can be discharged without risk.

Clause 149 delegates to the Court the power of a local Government to order the delivery of a lawful notice or formal subject to the furnishing of a security, and regulates the procedure whereby a person accused of an offence, whose trial has been postponed by reason of his absence, may be tried, in spite of notice before the Court on the certificate of the attending officer as to his absence.

Clause 152 enables main notice under the writ of habeas corpus to be made to a child. The writ of habeas corpus is purely consequential.

Clause 157—Section 493, relating to the passing of orders for the maintenance of neglected wives and children, has been amended in the following particulars. The maximum amount payable for maintenance has been raised from fifteen (£15) to twenty-one hundred per centum. Secondly, in default of payment of maintenance a Court is empowered to issue a writ of habeas corpus to remove the wife or child from the custody of the husband or father. Thirdly, a writ of habeas corpus may be issued to remove the wife or child from the custody of the husband or father if it is proved that the husband or father is guilty of cruelty. Fourthly, the writ of habeas corpus may be issued to remove the wife or child from the custody of the husband or father if it is proved that the husband or father is guilty of cruelty. Fifthly, the writ of habeas corpus may be issued to remove the wife or child from the custody of the husband or father if it is proved that the husband or father is guilty of cruelty. 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Clause 158—This is consequential to the first amendment in section 493.

Clause 159—This includes the Indian Extrajudicial Act, 1908, among the enactments to which nothing in section 493, which gives power to issue directions to the officers of a Police Force, applies, thus falling within the provisions of the enactments which the Bill is intended to amend.

Clause 160 enables the District Magistrate, subject to his control, a District Magistrate to appoint any person other than a police officer to be a justice of the peace in the district of that officer in any case, instead of not at present in the District Court only, as the knowledge of such cases may equally well arise in other instances. Secondly, in defining the duties of the person who may be thus selected the words "not being an officer of police before the words" District Magistrate as defined in the Police Act, 1911, have been substituted for the words "not being an officer of police before the words" District Magistrate; thus covering any person to whom the local Government thinks fit to give the powers of a District Magistrate.

Clause 161 makes it clear that a public prosecutor may withdraw one only of several charges upon which a case is based.

Clause 162 provides for the grant of bail in any case at the discretion of the Court, for reasons to be recorded, if the accused is a soldier, female or sick or infirm person.

Clause 163 enables a Chief Presidency Magistrate to delegate to a subordinate Presidency Magistrate his powers and duties under any common law or statutory provision.

Clause 164 is consequential to the amendment effected by clause 163.

Clause 165—There has been a provision of a writ of habeas corpus, which a judgment convicting the principal in a local case under the Code and ordering the forfeiture of the land a sufficient ground for proof in proceedings under this section against the trustee. The amendment provides the case of such a judgment as evidence in such proceedings, and directs that the Court shall presume that such evidence was submitted unless the contrary is proved.

Clause 166 provides for the taking of fresh security in the event of the death of a surety to the original bond on the forfeiture of the bond under section 514.

Clause 167 inserts a new section enabling a Court to make such order as it thinks fit for the proper custody or disposal of property produced before it during the pendency of any inquiry or trial.

Clause 168 effects the following amendments in section 511. It directs the order for the disposal of a property produced before it which a Court may give by requiring that the same be disposed of by destruction, sale, or otherwise, and that in the process of disposal it be retained in the possession of the Court or otherwise. Secondly, it is made clear that when an order is made by a Court, which is applicable, the property shall not be disposed of until the time for presenting an appeal is passed or until such appeal has been disposed of, except when the property is subject to a special order. Thirdly, the Court is enabled, if it sees fit, to remove the property to the possession of any person appearing to be entitled to it who is willing to execute a bond for its return of record.

Clause 169—In section 513, which permits a Court to order a person to be removed from the possession of immovable property from which he has been evicted by force, it is provided that such an order can be made at any time within six months of the date of eviction. Fourthly, the section has been amended to cover cases in which a person is evicted from possession by a person of criminal force or without force. Fifthly, power is given to an Appellate Court or a High Court to remove a person from the possession of such property.

Clause 170—In order to prevent the accumulation of wild and other undesirable animals, power is given to a Court to direct the disposal of them.

Clause 171—Section 518 of the Code has been amended in order to make it clear that the powers of a High Court in transfer matters were vested in the transfer of such cases to the High Court, namely, in order to transfer cases the sanction of the High Court with regard to the jurisdiction of cases in order that application may be made for their transfer to another tribunal, it is necessary that the Court is required to adjourn for the purpose only before the party presented against in the case is called on to enter appearance or before the appeal is heard. A further restriction has been added in the case of a District Court presiding that when the appeal has been dismissed and less than two days before the first, the judge shall not be required to adjourn before the appeal is heard. The clause of Section 518, including the amendments of persons, amounts and parties, are particularly liable to be acted by the postmaster of cases.

Clause 172—The amendment is similar to that but restricted in operation with section 126.

Clause 173 makes it clear that a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may, by general or special order, empower any subordinate magistrate to transfer for inquiry or trial any case of which he is any other magistrate subordinate to such Chief Presidency or District Magistrate has taken any case or any other such magistrate, and to withdraw or recall any case so made over and to try

and require him to attend. It is, however, provided that outside the President's own person under this section may be delegated only to magistrates of the first class. The second amendment refers, in sub-section 4, to Madras Regulation XI of 1914, which had apparently been omitted by oversight.

Clause 120 directs that the issue of, or any irregularity in, any service required by sections 180 and 186 A of the Code does not involve a sentence or order liable to modification on appeal or revision.

Clause 225—A new section is inserted which is intended to discourage the making of false and uncorroborated statements in petitions filed before the Courts, if such persons seek to invoke the action of religious authorities. Further, a new section is inserted, definitely providing that any judge or magistrate may at any stage of any inquiry or trial call and inspect any place connected with the case, subject to the recording of a note of his inspection of which a copy shall be his application be supplied to the accused.

Clause 121—The new section proposed is designed to meet a practical difficulty which is occasionally experienced in trials involving a large or able of accused persons, when one or more of them become incapable of remaining at the bar.

Clause 122 dispenses with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in any rule made by a local Government regarding the payment of the reasonable expenses of complainants and witnesses.

Clause 123 makes it clear that compensation, under section 185 may be paid to any person by whom it should be recommended in a Civil Court. Further, the payment of compensation to an innocent purchaser of stolen property is provided for, when the property is restored to the possession of the person entitled thereto.

Clause 124 practically embodies the provisions of section 21 of the Court Fees Act in the Code in order that greater precision may be given to them.

Clause 125 provides for the power of judges and magistrates being exercised by their successors in office, and for the determination by a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate of the person to be deemed the successor in office of a subordinate magistrate in cases of death.

Clause 126 directs the power of Courts to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under the Code or to prevent abuse of the powers of the Court.

Clause 127 amends the list of offences on conviction for which a person may be released upon probation instead of being sentenced to imprisonment. Secondly, it is made clear that section 343 does not merely apply to the cases of youthful offenders. Thirdly, the word "trial" has been omitted before the words "nature of the offence" in which the Court may have regard before granting the probation. Fourthly, the period for which an offender may be released under this section has been extended from one to three years. Fifthly, in the case of a male prisoner has been made that a bond for good behaviour shall be accepted by a surety only. Sixthly, power has been conferred upon an Appellate Court or upon a High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction to make an order under section 343. And finally, a High Court has been empowered, either on appeal or revision, to inflict sentence of imprisonment in lieu of an order made under the section. This power is taken to consequence of the criticism which will be given to the section by the above amendments.

Clause 128 amends the list of offences where a sentence for which a person may be required under section 343 to satisfy his sentence and subsequent changes of residence. Secondly, as the analogy of section 25 of the Indian Penal Code, as amended in 1916, provision has been made for previous convictions before sentence of Madras States which assume their jurisdiction under the general or special authority of the Government of India or of the local Government. Thirdly, all first class magistrates, in place of those specially empowered, have been authorized to pass orders under section 343. Fourthly, the punishment for a breach of the rules made under the section has been enhanced. Fifthly, the rule making power has been amended to cover the provisions of the section relating to the satisfaction of residence, in change of residence, or absence from residence of released persons. Finally, Courts of Appeal in Revision have been empowered to pass orders under this section.

Clause 129—Apart from minor matters of drafting the following noteworthy amendments are effected in Schedule II. Offences under sections 341 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code are made cognizable. Secondly, offences under sections 312 and 313 of the Indian Penal Code are made cognizable. Thirdly, offences under sections 483 and 484 of the Indian Penal Code are made cognizable only if the offence is to be committed in two parts. Fourthly, cases under section 364 of the Indian Penal Code are made triable by any Magistrate. Fifthly, cases under sections 312, 313 and 314 of the Indian Penal Code, which are at present triable by a Court of Session only, are made triable by a Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or magistrate of the first class.

Clause 130 and 131—The amendments in Schedules III and IV are consequential to those already explained.

Clause 132 makes certain amendments in the forms referred to in Schedule V, of which the chief is in order to alter up as apparent inconsistency between the wording of section 21 and that of Form VI. The other amendments proposed are consequential to others which have been already explained.

Clause 133 repeals section 21 of the Court Fees Act in consequence of the amendment proposed in clause 124.

The 15th March 1918.

R. H. COADDOCK.

W. H. VINCENT,
Sag. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(As published by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.)

W. FRANCIS,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.